NUMBER 26.

### DAILY COURTER.

LOUISVILLE:

TUESDAY MORNING ... JULY 30. For the Latest Telegraph Dispatches, River and Steamboat News, Commercial Matters, &c., see Fourth

Barbecue in Mercer.

A "Grand Barbecue" will be given in Mercer county, near Harrodsburg, on SAT-URDAY, the 3d of AUGUST.

Preparations will be made for ten thou

sand people. Addresses will be delivered by Gov. C.

S. MOREHEAD, Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Capt. WM. SIMMS, Major M'KEE, Hon. JAS. B. CLAY, Hon. A. G. TALBOTT, Hop. JOHN Young Brown, and other distinguished

Extra Courier. Our Extra Courier has been issued. It

1. Breckinridge's great speech in the United States Senate.

2. Vallandingham's great speech in the Honse of Representatives. 3 Judge Logan's side opinion. 4. Constitution of the Confederate

Price \$1 50 per 100 dopies, or \$10 per 1.000. Orders from the country must state whether we must forward by mail or express. If by mail, one cent per copy must be sent in addition to prepay postage.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

To our Subscribers, Correspondents. and Exchanges in the Southern Confederacy.

We have to request our friends, corres pondents and exchanges in the Confederate States to direct everything to us to-

"LOUISVILLE COURIER. Nashville, Tenn.'

The Courier ut Nashville.

Messra, Green & Co., are the sole and and sireagents of the Coursens at Na-bville. They will deliver it to regular subscribers and supply it to dealers and news-boys.

Public Speaking. Gov. MERRIWETHER will address the people of Jefferson county at the fol-

lowing times and places, at ? o'clock in the evening of each day: At Jeffersontown, Tuesday, the :0:h.

At Fisherville, Wednesday, the 31st. At Boston, Thursday, August 1st. At Middletown, Friday, the 2d. At Gillman's, Saturday, the Sd.

Mr. Harney is respectfully invited to

MILITARY. [All notices published under this heading out be charged five cents per fine-payable in

You are requested to meet Tills (Tuerday)

EVENING, at a wichesk, on Market street
between First and Brook, No. 112. Penetual

Portance will be brought before the meeting.

By order of the

1930 day

THEATER-FRIDAY, AUGUST TNE-BOX BOOK NOW OPEN-TON TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BASES IN THE WOOD -On Friday evening next the theater will be opened for the production of Tom Taylor's great comedy of the Babes in the Wood, which has never yet been performed in this city. The piece had been in course of prepartion for some weeks previous to the close of the regular dramatic season, but its representation was delayed through a variety of clever and successful dramatic author, and we have no doubt will be well performed on Friday night. In addition to this attraction there will be the usual singing and dancing, and a farce to wind up the performance. We think even in these hard times that for two evenings in the week the theater should be well attended.

State Rights Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Southern Rights party in the Second Legislative District of the city, held this (Tuesday) evening, 30th, at Welman's Hall, on Market street, between l'irst and Brook streets, at 8 o'clock. Let all opposed to the war policy of the Lincoln party turn out. A large attendance is desired, and it is earestly hoped that no true man will stay

affair over the river at Camp Joe Holt Saturday. From what we have heard, it arpears that several of the recruits had a fist light among themselves, ending in the shooting of Wm. Dolan, who, it is thought, canuot recover. He was shot in the left side, the ball ledging in the spine. He has a family residing on Eleventh street.

Yesterday a squad from this camp, arm ed with hand couffs, was seen in the upper part of the city hunting for descriers.

Appointments.

RICHEOND, July 25, 9 P. M .- Hou. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, having been appointed a Brigadier General in the Confederate States' army, the President to-day nomina ted Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, as Secretary of State to succeed Mr. Toombs. The romination has been confirmed.

Mr. C. C. Spencer requests us to say that his grocery sales for this week at his auction rooms, will be postponed until Thursday morning-and that on this (Tuesday) Ind Wedne-day next, he will continue his sale of Messrs. Recke & Bros. stock of dry goods at their store on Market street. The cloths and cassimeres will be sold this morning.

We are gratified to learn from the physicians of Gen. Flonrnoy that his symptoms were more favorable yesterday evening. We sincerely hope he may recover. His would be a sad loss both to his family and country.

THE LAST FEAT OF ELLSWORTH'S ZOU-Aves .- By referring to our war items it will be seen that the Fire Zouaves have found out that the war in Virginia is death to them, and the remnant of the regiment

The funeral services at the Cathedral terday, by Bishop Spalding for the fallen in the late battles in Virglaia, were the ls now strong and effective, and once more most solemn and imposing ever held in a credit to the glorious, though deluded this city. The vast building was crowded State whence we hall. to its utmost capacity.

WAR CORRESPONDENCE. Letters from Se De Kay.

Patterson of Again — A Forced March—Nineteen Hours on Foot— Fording the Shenandoah—A Picturesque Scene. IN CAMP, FARQUIER Co., VA., ) Friday, Juty 10.

Geu. Pattersou battle iu the beautiful fields that surround Winchester, we discovered that the jugitive warrior had again tacked about, and, with his immense Yaukec force, was marching towards Washington City. This move was doubtless intended to support Geu. McDowell's advance ou Beauregard. Our commander immediately determined to check nate his opponent, and we received orders to prepare for a forced march. The chance for a brush with the enemy inspirited the boys to a wonderful degree, and we passed through Winchester in double quick time, amid the plandits of the populace, and receiving the benlsous of the fair sex. Our course was directed towards the southerly range of the Blue Ridge, the peaks of which loomed up in magnificent proportious before us. The country through which we passed bore marked evidence of the opulence of the population. There were upon all sides signs of a wealthy, industrious, and cultivated people. The broad acres were yellow with the golden grain just harvested, while the tall coru blades, rustling in the passing breeze, displayed tassels and silkened ears that were rapidly being developed. There were, however, patches of hill country where the soil was bare and the trees stunted, but even here the huckleberry, purple and pleasant; hung in plemiful profusion, the chestuat and oak gave promise of a bountiful mast crop, aud the children swarmed about the house doors, dirty and stout and picturesque lookiug.

Pleasautest of all sights to our troops were the entrance gates to so many noble mansious, each thronged with beautiful girls and stately matrons who furnished us water and refreshments in abandance, and then with such cheering voices bade us God-speed. Just after dark we entered the little village of Millwood, which is the headquarters of the Episcopale of Virginia, being the residence of Bishop Meade .llere we first learned that our destination was the reinforcement of Beauregard and the attack on Washington. As much as we were fatigued, the good word gave us an accession of strength, and we jogged on four miles further until we reached the banks of the Shenandoah. Our large force could not be accommodated by the small ferryboat, and we had to resort to the ford. It was just midnight when the Kentucky Regiment en deskabille, our clothes pendaut from our rifle-barrels and our cartridge boxes swing about our necks, marched into the swift stream. The whole army was for ouce in complete undress, and the scene presented was no less novel than amusing. Over the stoniest bottom, up to our arm-pits and then only knee deep, we struggled across in a rather irregular line. Safely over, the march was resumed, nor did we halt until dawn. We rested several times on the road, when the meu from sheer fatigue would fall upou the rough stones and sleep as sweetly as though their bed had been of eider.

At Paris, a little village in Farquier coun ty, we tarried two hours, but our breakfast, like our supper the previous eveniug, was non est. Seven miles further, through the heart of this memorable old county. we continued the tramp. Here in Piedmont, at the foot of the mountain, we are temporarily holted. Our troops are being rapidly forwarded from this point to Manas sas by railway, from which place we have most cheering news to-day, to the effect that Beauregard had repulsed the Federalists with a heavy loss.

SE DE KAY.

Camp Life-Varieties-Baking Bread on a Stone-Cleverness of the Peo-Iple-Steeping in a Hogshead-Kentucky Battalion-Major Claiborne

In Camp, Fauquier Co., Va., Saturday, July 20th. Here we are still encamped on Goose Creek, and awaiting, not with patience. however, our turn for transportation by railway to the immediate scene of battle. ions to be with him in his final victory over the impudent Yaukees.

Camp-life here is somewhat varied from its usual monotony. We are at present without tents, and our wagons having been sent on, we have no cooking utensils .-Sleeping shelterless in the night air is something that we are accustomed to, but preparing our food without pans, skillets, or any of the parapherualia of the kitchen is a new matter. Still the boys have succeeded admirably. Just now I ate a piece of bread baked upon a hot stone that was as palatable as any that ever tickled the palate of a hungry man. Our meat we roast upon sticks, and as for coffee, why cold water is sometimes an excellent subs.itute. But then the ladies in the vicinity do not allow us to suffer for delicacies. Today for dinuer Dr. Forsyth and I had an elegant broiled chicken, with old Virginia short cake, seut out by a good motherly lady in the country. She flanked the present by a pitcher of that ambroslal drink, the praises of which Milton sung. and which all true Virginians appreciate Last night the camp was thrown into confusion by a tremeudous thunder storm. Half the troops rushed towards the little shelter afforded by the depot. Of course not one-tenth were accommodated, but it was the good fortune of your correspondwhich I ensconced myself and slept as suug as a bug in a rug. Talk about Diogenes and his tub, if you please, but give me, in time of a terrific storm, an empty hogs-

Since the resignation of Col. Duucau, the Kentucky companies have been consollda ted into a single battallon, uuder the command of Major Claiborne, late of the Mounted Rifles, U. S. A. He is a soldier of fifteen years experience, many accomplishments, and great decision of character. Already he has endeared himself to the whole command by his kindness, attentiveness to the small wants of the men, and the zest with which he shares all the fatlgues of those nuder hlm. Our battalion

Capts. John D. Pore and Lieuts. Philip

tard Guards, have resigned, and the command of the company has been assigned to Lient. Wise, of the Confederate ser vice. an accomplished and amiable young gentleman, and a nephew of Geu. Henry A. You may expect to hear from Capt. Pope, who is a brave and high-hearted fellow, in the first fight. He may turn up lu Missouri with Ben. McCullough. SE DE KAY. Just as we were fully prepared to give

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

A Memorable Day—Great Victory
—Kentuckians in the Fight—A Sad
Pay—Detention of the Kentucky
Boys by a Railroad Accident—A
Yankee Trick—Southern Troops
Firing into Each Other—Gruphic
Account of the Fight.

[Special Correspondence Louisville Courier]
MANASSAS, YA., Monday, July 22. Sunday, July 21st, will ever be a memorable day in the annals of America. Next to the sacred Sabbath of our independence it will the eventful era in the history of republican governments. The military despotism of the North, proud, arrogaut, and confident, has been met in the open field, and the true chivalry of the South relying only upon the justness of their cause, though comparatively weak in numbers. have gained a victory that in completeness has uever been paralleled in history since the American continent first dawned from its ocean girt womb upon the eyes of the onging discoverer. But the victory has een dearly won-purchased indeed with the heart's blood of thousands of the brayest and truest men of the Confederate States. But this blood will not only ery aloud to the heavens for vengeauce, but so fructify the soll of the South that here nore than efsewhere will ever bloom and plossom the glorious tree of liberty.

It was not the good fortune of your correspondent to be in the engagement, that portion of Gen. Johnston's army to which the Kentucky Battalion is attached having ecideut. We reached the field of battle just as the victory had been gained, and facts of this "brillint victory" will only had the mingled satisfaction and sorrow of joining in the hazzas and nuiting those of Great Bethel, Vienna, &c

In the sad lameutatious. The battle opened on Sunday merning about five o'clock, near Bull's Bun, some Federals advancing with an immense col-The engagement was not general, the aren o'clock, when the tiring of cannon and was fairly opened. Here an unfortunate fusion. The Yankees, infamous in their large column headed by the Confederate iment. This caused a retreat, which the mice, and nearly declinating their ranks.

heard heavy firing several miles to the dies were there with their friends waiting right, and immediately went with our main body to the scene of supposed con- ers, or brothers-perhaps lovers, on the flict. But this was another decoy. The field. The click, click of the instrument Yankees had sent a large quantity of ord- might that moment be recording the death nance with only men sufficient to man the of a loved one. Few eves closed in quiet guns, so as to distract the atteution of our rest that night. forces from the main point of attack .-Quickly discovering the ruse, Beauregard afforded a fine opportunity of observing

gaping with wounds. At uoon the can- tive preparations being made for the recepnonading is described as territic. It was tion of the wounded, not only from our an incessant roar for more than two hours, own but from the enemy's ranks, alone inthe havoe and devastation at this time be- dicated the grand event. This is gratify-Patterson's division of twenty thousand, earnestness in the people which no reverhad very nearly outflauked us, and were ses can effect and no misfortunes destroy. just in the act of possessing themselves of But few details have yet been received of the railway to Riehmoud. Theu all would the fight at Manassas. It is known that have been lost. But most opportunely, I Johnston's division sustained the brunt of may say Providentially, at this juncture, the action, and that his men behaved with Gen. Johnston with the remnant of his a gallantry that will embalm their names division-our army, as we fondly eall it, in honor. After all their long marches for we have been friends and brothers in and countermarches, advances and fallings Our intelligence from Gen. Beauregard camp and field for three months-reappear- back, they at length had an opportunity of continues most satisfactory but we are any. ed and made one other desperate struggle facing the foe, and joyfully they availed to obtain the vantage ground. Elsey's themselves of it. From the execution the brigade of Marylauders and Vorginians, led the charge, and right manually did they execute the work. Gen. Johnston himself led the advance, and wild with delirium, his ten thousand advanced in hot haste upou three times their number .-Twice was Sherman's battery, that all day long had proven so descructive, charged and takeu, and our men driven back. The third time, Virginians, Carolinians, Mississipplans and Louisianians, captured the great guns, and maintained their position. About the pieces the dead and wounded lay five deep, so protracted and deadly had been the struggle. Now hope again dawned upou us, and just as the tide seemed turning in our favor, another good omen illumined the fortunes of the day that at times seemed so ill-starred. Riding in a half column along our lines was a single horseman with hat in hand, waving to the men, and speaking brief words of encouragement. By intuition all knew that this was Presideu: Davis, and such a shout as made the welkln rlng arose-a shout of joy and defiance. The President had just arrived by special train from Richmond, and Providence appeared to be with us again. The coutest was no louger doubtful. As I heard one of the officers say, our men could have whipped legions of ent to find an empty sugar hogshead, in devils. The word "Onward!" was given, Davis, barcheaded, in the van. No more lingering or dallying. It was a grand and sublime onset of a few determined sons of liberty against the legious of despotism .-The lines of the enemy were broken, their columns put to flight, and until after dark the pursuit was continued. The rout was complete. Off scampered the Yankees,

> of America ever wituessed. Our loss is fully two thousand killed and wounded. Among the killed are Geu. Bee, of Sonth Carolina, Gen. E. K. Smith, of Kntncky so blind as not to see that they Gen. Bartow, of Georgia, Col. Moore, and are pursning a course which will eventuall the Alabama field officers, Col. Fisher, ate in the enactment of scenes within her

throwing away guns, knapsacks, clothing

and everything that could retard their

progress. Thus was the day won, and the

long bright Sabbath closed, a lovely full

M. Victor and James H. Baker, of the Bus- tant Branch, of Georgia, and a host of oth- will afford no parallel? Are they so aber leading men.

Thos. G. Dancan, of Nelson county, Ky. was in the fight, and shot through the left shoulder. His wound is not daugerous. Col. Barbour, of Louisville, Capt. Menifee and Shelby Coffey, of Kentucky, were in the hotest of the light.

We took thirteen hundred prisoners, sixty pieces of artillery, ten thousand stand of arms, and an immense amount of baggage.

This is a sad day. The rain is pouring In torrents. The killed and wounded are being brought in by hundreds, and a gloom pervads all hearts, that even the seuse of our great victory cannot relieve.

SE DE KAY.

The Victory of Manassas-Federals Panic Stricken-Suppressing the Facts-The Feeling in Richmond-Reception of the News-Col. Johnston-Desperate Fighting-Federals lose their Presence; of Mind-Kentucky Submissionists, &c.

RICHMOND, VA., July 23, 1861. The dispatches received here from Washington, state that after a brilliant victory at Manassas, on Sunday, the Federals were defeated, became panic stricken, and run! I presume this is the lirst time in the history of warfare that a force ran after achieving a "brillirnt victory." The very atmosphere of Yankee-land appears to be reeking with the breath of liars. They have made to truth such sinners of their memories that they credit their own lies, and have lost all power of discriminating between truth and falsehood. A people who go wild in their excitement over a London snob, a Japauese clown, a Fejec mermaid, an Illiuois Sueker, and a thonsand other nondescripts and absurditieshow can they separate truth from error ?-It would be as impossible for them to telf the truth, unless by accident, as for a lightening hug to cause an eclipse of the sun. been detained at Piedmont by a railroad But it will be as equally difficult for them to conceal the trnth from others. The come out in a few days, as did

Enough has already transpired to cause every Southern heart to pulsate with exultation, and every Southern hamlet to ring four miles from Manassas Junction, the with shouts of rejolcing. The excitement here on the day of the battle was most inuun, 54,000 strong, under Gen. McDowell. | teuse. Large throngs crowded around the bulletin-boards of the various newspaper tillery only playing at intervals, until sev- offices, eager to eatch each word of the glad tidings as some strong-lunged man unusketry became very hot and the action read them aloud. The feeling increased during the day, and did not culminate unmistake for a time threw our line into con- til past midnight, when the crowds at the newspaper offices gradually dispersed to tricks of war as well as trade, advanced a collect again in groups on the corners of the streets to exchange congratulatory flag, and when within fifty yards opened a greetings on the success of our arms, deadly fire upon the Fourth Alabama Reg. and to praise the gallant men who had laid down their lives in defense South Carolinians observing, they opened of Southern soil. I passed by the teleupon the Alabamiaus, thinking them ene- graph office, to the small hours of the morning, and a crowd still lingered there tafk-About the same time, Gen. Beauregard ing about the glorious event. Several la-

The reception of the news of the victory double quicked his troops to the former the "stuff" of the people. Had the same battle field from which we had been driven cause been furnished the Yankees for reback some two miles. Now came the tng joicing, they would immediately let off squibs, lit up Chinese lauterns, had a tar The fortunes of the day were evidently and turpeutiue procession and got against us. Some of our best officers had their dishwater politicians to blow been slaln and the flower of our army lay and spout. The cheerful faces that strewn upon the field, ghastly in death or greeted you at every step, and the ac ing fearful. McDowell, with the aid of ing, intimating, as it does, a substratum of

sommand did, it is presumable the Keutneky boys had a hand in the matter. It is reported the New York Fire Zonaves was a portion of the force attacking Johusou's division, and that they fought desperately, climbing upon the heaps of their slain in the very faces of hundred and fifty were left to retreat. The "retiring movement," as the Yaukees call it, was accomplished in "thrible quick' time. The attempt to rally them at Centerville and Leesburg, the latter place twenty miles from the scene of action, was ineffectual, and thousands of them crossed the Loug Bridge over the l'otomac into Washington, running over the sentinels with alarming precipitancy. Of course no one will impute their "retiring movement" to cowardice on their part. They only like Gen. Pierce at Bethel, lost their "pres ence of mind."

The details of the battle and list of the killed aud wounded on our side, you may magine, is anxiously looked for here. The elegraph is used almost exclusively by the Government, and but little news from that quarter can reach the people. Every person in the city has either a friend or relative engaged in the battle, and the public susense, until the gazette containing the casnalties is received, must be intense. A telegram says that the news was received by the Southern Ribhts men in Lonisville with unfeigned delight. The correlative of this is, that the "bng-eaters" there are in sackcloth and ashes, beating their breasts, and tearing their hair in paroxysms of unmitigated grief, with the exception of the riproaring, raving, red-uosed, rowdy Rousseau, the hypocritical, honeyinggling, housewaggling, hempworthy Harney, and moon looking down calmly and peacefully the pinchback, pugnosed, pewter-souled, upon the bloodiest field that the Continent | pimp-patronizing Prentice, who, as usual, are drowning sorrow in the "fllowi'n bole."

Are the submissionists and eoercionists and the North Carlina field officers, Adju- borders to which the French revolution

use as not to discover the gulf of anarchy and despotlsm into which they are drlfting, by upholding through their representatives in the Northern Congress, a policy which receives the condemnation of the civilized world? Do they expect forever to hector it over the honest and true men of Kentucky on the ground of an assumed superiority of num bers, and force them into the support of a Government, the rottenest and most pernicious on the face of the eatth? As dastardly positical knaves have brought Keutueky to the degrading position she now occupies, by their vascillating, cowardly trickery, let the trne patriots of her soil, who love constitutional liberty better than Yankee tyrauny, who are willing to resist to the death a Government which substitutes the military for the civil power, and is waging a horrid war on a brave, noble, and honest people, draw their swords, and by open, virtuous, and undying opposition, rescue the State and place her in a position where she may command the

respect once so well merited. Yours, truly. C. Q. X.

The Northern Expedition to Kana-wha-Occupation of Churleston. We subjoin the bombastic account of the expedition of Gen. Cox, and his army of invasion luto Western Virginia. It will be seen that it is a triumphal march in great strength, &c. Now when the next news omes from that quarter, and they should be driven away, captured, or slain, let not this be forgotten. We copy from the Cincinnati Gazette:

Charleston, (VA.,) Friday July 26.

On Tuesday evening, an order was issued to the army at Camp Peoca to prepare two days' rations and be ready to march at four o'clock the following morning.

A dense fog which covered the valley during the night, together with the muavoidable delay incident to striking the tents of an army, prevented our departure at the hour named in the General's order: but shortly after eight o'clock we were under way. The main colnum of the army followed the Charleston turnpike, which runs some district behind the hills overlooking the river. The Eleventh Ohio forming the advance, and the Second bogas Kentucky Beginnent the rear guard. The fleet of Government steamboats, containing the army stores, under the command of Commodore Behizhoover, cautiously felt their way up the river preceeded on the right and left by the Twelfth Ohio, which had been detached from the main column to act as skirmishers, and prevent a surprise to the best from realized. CHARLESTON, (VA.,) Friday July 26.

main column to act as skirmishers, and prevent a surprise to the boat from masked ed batteries, of which our frail barks have

a wholesome dread.

The main division of the army pushed on without meeting anything of moment, till they arrived in the vicinity of Tyler Creek, which complies into the Kanawha two miles below Charleston, and where it was supposed the Rebels would make a study three posed the Rebels would make a staud. He they studdenly came upon a detachment of the enemy who precipitately fled at our approach, leaving behind them a warm supper of fried chicken, corn cakes, etc., to which our boys helped themselves without

Sometime after this, a steamboat was dissometime after this, a steamboat was discovered on the opposite side of the river, lying close, to the shore. She proved to be the "Julia Maffitt," owned by John Swasey, Esq., of your clty, which had been pressed into rebel service. Capitain Cotter at once advanced with a piece of rifted cannon, and fired a ball, which erashed through the frail craft, and seut the Rebels ecampering up the bank in the wildest confu ston. Another shot was fired, when it was discovered that some Rebel, more courageous than his fellows, had turried long enough to apply the torch to the boat. In a few minutes she was completely enveloped in a roaring sheet of flame, which lit up the woods for unites around.

Before moon the two divisions of the army came together near the mouth of Tyle Creek, whence they proceeded to the sub-urbs of Charleston, where they pitched their tents for the night. The boys are all in excellent spirits, notwithstanding thele I must do the enemy the justice to say

that they have been industrious. At the point five unles below this, where the boats were apprehensive of an attack in ease they advanced, is a fortification nearly a they advanced, is a fortification nearly a quarter of a mile in length, on which they have expended a good deal of musele. It composed of timber, earth and salt barrels filled with sand, but is by no means formidable, and could be easily captured by a flauk movement. Near the mouth of Ty-ler creek, however, where it was thought they would make a stand if it was their purpose to dispute our way below Charles tou, their entreauchments are much more formidable. The hillside is covered with rifle pits, earthworks and russonry, amply sufficient to shelter one thousand men and with that number of resolute, deterutined fellows, could have been successfully defended against our entire force. Now that they have deserted Tyler Mountain. we used not anticipate a fight this side of Gauley bridge, forty inles above, if there Charleston, which is altogether the most agrecable town in Western Virginia, is sltuated on a point at the juncture of Kana-wha and Elk rivers. It has, or had, a pop-ulation of about twenty-five hundred or three thousand souls, and gave a large Union majority when the vote on the Secession ordinance was taken. Elk river is heaps of their slain in the very faces of our men. A proof of their valor is furnished in the fact that out of nine hundred of them that entered the battle, only two hundred and fifty were left to retreat. The strands that support it with axes until it was unsafe to cross, and then fired the flooring, which fortunately only burned thirty or forty feet from the shore. This bridge is the pride of the town, and you can readily imagine that its people do not love the traitors any the better for their

attempt to destroy it. From the most reliable information we an obtain, it appears that Wise's force is not more than thirty five hundred strong. About seven hundred of these are said to have been impressed into the rebel ser-

vice.

It is the purpose of General Cox to make an imposing display of his forces to day.— His entrance into the town will be similar to that of General Scott into the City of Mexico. The whole army will be put in motion at once, and with flags flying, and drums beating, he will proceed on his way toward Gainley bridge. I think this demonstration of our strength will have a good effect. It would have been made lest even effect. It would have been made last evening had not the suspension bridge been impassable. Capt. Lane's company of sappers and miners were busy all night strengthening the work.

strengthening the work.

Before leaving Camp Pocat, two serions accidents occurred. A young man named James M. Gray, from Ashiand, Ky., a member of Company F, Second Kentoky Regiment, was a serious tncky Regiment, was accidentally shot by a comrade while on guard, and died a few honrs afterward. Another, named John E. Spicer, belonging to Company F, Twelfth Ohlo Regiment, accidentally shot himself Onlo Regiment, accurate
through an aru.
I open my letter to announce that Colonel Gnthrie, with half of the First bogus
Kentneky Regiment, has just arrived.
M. P. M.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART-RIDGES.—We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale WOLF & DURRINGER.

july6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market. Louisville Gold Pen Manufactory lain Street. four deors below Third. WAR ITEMS.

WHAT RUSSELL THOUGHT OF THE RAT LE .- WASHINGTON, July 24, P. M .- Mr. Russell, of the London Times, states that the loss in killed and wounded of the Federals must amount to twelve thousand, and that the loss of the Confederates will probably reach four thousand. He states that history records no such defeat for the past century-no rout so utter and complete as that of the Federal forces. The fighting of the Southern men, he says, was magnificent. They fired with the precision of veterans. They would fall to permit their artillery to fire, and then rising, discharge their muskets and charge bayouets in splendid order. Some of their evolutions were superb, and performed with perfect rapidity, coolness and discipline.-[Cor. Baltimore Exchange.

DRADLY IMPLEMENT OF WAR. The Ruleigh State Journal thus describes the model of a compound revolver invented by Mr. T. F. Christman, of Wilson,

It consists of twelve rows of guns twelve in each, to each of which a revolver containing seven balls is attached, and reolving on an axis in one minute. At each revolution 144 bullets are fired, and, in seven revolutions, occupying the space of one minute, 1,008 bullets are fired; all of which can be performed by a sensible lad of ten or twelve years, and one intelligent man to point the guns, which he is enabled to do with unerring certainty by means of a contrivance which need not here be ex-

ARMY AND VAVY.

The weekly recruiting reports of last week for the old army regiments show no improvement. Only twenty-two men were en isted in this city; one denominent of about a dozen arrived from Buffilo, and one from Rochester. Although several other rendezvous—those in the Department of the West—have been ordered to send on the persons accented to this taken. send on the persons accepted to this place, none have come as yet. In short, all the recrults obtained now for the regulars would not be more than enough to supply the current wants of the line in times of peace. The new cleven regiments have not a full company apiece as yet. If some volunteer regiments are not turned over wholesale to the War Department, It is difficult to see where privates and non-commissioned officers for the late army commissioned officers for the late arthy appointments will be found. In New York etty, Yorkville, Fort Hamilton, Pittsburg, Pa, Wheeling, Va., Troy, N. Y., Boston, Cincinnati and Lonisville, offices are open, "utterly regardless of expense," but candidates for military glory appear like angel visitants, "iew und far between.—[N. Y. World, 224. World, 221.

FEDERAL TROOPS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. The following three years' troops are now in Western Virginia, viz: Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelith, and Thirteenth Ohio regiments; the First and Section 11. ond Kentucky; and the Thirteenth, Four-teenth, Fiftcenth, and Seventeenth Indi-ana regiments; also the Ninetcenth Ohio regiment, whose term has expired, but they have patriotically volunteered to remain with General Rosecrass until he can safely dispense with their services. The foregoing make an aggregate of over 17,000 men. The Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Ohlo regiments have been ordered to move to the same field, and the former left on Thursday via Grafton. The letter moved on Friday morning. The four Indiana regiments and the Gathrie Grays are at and lu the vicinity of Beverly and Cheat Mountain Pass. The others are distributed over the country, the major portion egiment, whose term has expired, but uted over the country, the major portion being en route for the Kanawha country. SCENES AT THE PRESIDENT STREET DEPOR

At the President Street Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baftimore Railroad this morning there was gathered as large a mass of humanity as on the pre-ceding day, but the day passed off without anything occurring of an extraordinary character. Previous to six o'clock in the morning there had arrived on the grounds five regiments of three months' volunteers, on route from Washington to their teers, on route from washington to their respective homes. They were the First Rhode Island, Col. Barnside; First and Second New Jersey, Colonels Johnson and Baker; Twenty-eighth New York, Colonel Beunet, and First Connecticut Regiments Colonel Burnham; numbering in ad about 200 3,500 men. Several of there regiments reached the depot the previous night, and were obliged to take up their quarters inside the depot buildings.

PLISWORTH ZOUANES DESERTING. On Tuesday, twelve of the Ellsworth Zonaves were captured at the Refay House, on the Biltimere and Ohia Railroad, by the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, stationed at that point. It appears the Zonaves were on their way from Washington to New York, having taken the cars at Washington, and left as deserters. As is cus-tomary, the regiment at the Relay House demanded the passports of the returning oldiers, and they having mone, were arrest a as deserters and put in the guard hous Before this was accomplished, however, the Zourves resisted, and a disturbance took place, when a file of sofdiers appeared and marched them to the guard house at the point of the bayonet, where they were detained until the uext down train, and then sent to Washington.

THE BOWLE KNIFE FIGHTERS. A Zouave who participated in the Man-assas battle, and was wounded, has been giving me some incidents of the fight. He says the Mississlippians came up and met them hand to hand, throwing away their muskets, going in with bowie-knives.— These terrible lustraments, fitteen to twenty inches long, were attached to a lasso, some four feet in length, fastened fround the wrist. It was no uncommon thing to see these Mississippians plunge their bowie-kuives, by throwing them in harpoon fashion, through and through the bodies of their antagonists, jerk them out again with terrible forecity, and repeat the experiment until they themselves were

A SPECK OF A RIOT.

Last Monday afternoon, as usnil, the soldiers of the Fitth Pennsylvania Regiment, stationed at Harrisburg, were supplied with their enstomary rations of food, consisting of army biscuit, said to be as hard and almost as heavy as brickbars, and water. The sold ers decline like they had subsisted on that kind of dust long enough and they ordered the man who haded the barrefs of bread there, to return with them. Falling to do this, the indignant volunteers rolled the barrels down the main avenue is front of the Capitol, and down the stone steps, when they struck the iron fence; the heads came out, and the hard bread was scattered amid the cheers of the soldiers .- [Chicago Times. ABOLITION HOWL.

The Southern cannon are no longer in Charleston Bay, but on the sides of the Bine Ridge. General Beanregard has brought his batteries from Carolina to Virginia, and now literally menaces the Hights of Arlington. In April, Washington was in terror of a local rabble which had collects from the counties of Fairfax, Prince William, Londoun and Jefferson. In July, the danger comes from a large. In July, the danger comes from a large, well disciplined, and a gallant army flushed with victory, commanded by able generals, and representing every community in the South, from the aristocratic planters of Virginia to the uncouth foresters, who roam through the woods of Texas.

QUITTING THE SERVICE. The first and another regiment of the Pennsylvania three months' volunteers, under the command of Gen. Patterson at Harper's Ferry, came down on the Bultimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday, and took the Northern Central Railway, and Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia Railroads for their respective homes.—
[Baltimore Sun.

# CRIPTURE LITERALLY FULFILLED.

In the Book of Judges, Vith chapter, 14th, 15th and 16th verses, will be bound the following remarkable words, which world ould have been an appropriate text for

would have been an appropriate text for last Sunday's puipit.

And the Lord looked upon him, and sald: Go in this thy might, and thou shalt save Israel from the hand of the Midmites; have not I sent thee. And he said unto him, O my Lord wherewith shall I save Israel; behold my family is poor in Manassch, and I am the least in my father's house. And the Lord said unto him, surely I will be with thee and thou shall smite the Midianites as one man.

Midianites as one man.

New York to the Rescue—TwentyFive Thousand More Volunterrs CallEd for.—Proclamation of Gov. Morgan.
The President of the United States having requested me to furnish additional troops for the prompt suppression of resistance to the Constitution and the laws, I do hereby sall for a volunteer force of 25,000 men to serve for three years, or during the war. Such force will be raised pursuant to a general order which will prescribe the mode of organization. To the end that every portion of the State may have an opportunity to contribute thereto, the rendexous will be at New York, Albany and Elmira; the headquarters at Albany.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the privy scal of the State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-tifth hay of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By order of the Governor, Lockwood L. Dory, Private Sec.

"BEATREGARD GRAND MARCH."

"BEAUREGARD GRAND MARCH."
We learn that a superb place of martial music, composed for the Piano, has the following motto:

With Moder. Paixhan and Petard, We send Old Abe our Bra: "Zhard." THE WOUNDED IN WASHINGTON,—An

officer of the army who arrived from Washington at half-past four o'clock this afternoon, states that not less than one thousand wounded were brought into the thousand wounded were brought into the various hospitals at Washington to day. He further states that during the retreat from Bull's Run, a runner having gained currency that all the Fire Zonavestaken were put to death, a party of Zonaves broke into the hospital at Centerville, and killed the few wounded Confederates lying there.—[New York Times] there.-[New York Times.

Quartermaster Whiting, of the regiment from the State of Vermoon, was recently killed by a sconting party of the Confederates, about a mile beyond Newport News. In company with several officers, he had ventured beyond the pickets for the purpose of hunting for certification. pose of hunting for cattle which had got out of the army pastures.

Soon as it is done, the Union rifed can-nor will be raised and mounted upon the ramparts near Fort Mourne, with the in-tention of commencing an action with the Confederate batteries in the vicinity, in-cluding Willougaby's Point and Seweil's Point, both of which are now being strengthened.

A correspondent of the World says: Nine-tenths of our killed and wounded were perforce left on the field, and in the hospitals at either end, and as the enemy retains the ground, we can get no accurate details of our losses.

One of the wounded at the battle of Bufl's Ran, wore a watch, and the Minie ball which wounded the soldier in the shoulder, lodged in the watch, finally imbedding itself among the works

Latest from Cairo-A Collision Int. minen!. The following is from the Cincinnati Ga-

quarters that a fleet of five steamers came up from Memphis to Randolphon Wednesday, and began the transportation of troops to New Madrid, Mo. The Revels are naus-ually active throughout this part of the State, and pretty reliable information leads to the opinion that they will strack our pos-tion at Bird's Point within a few days. Such faith, at all events, is placed in the probabilities of attack that on yesterday two 24-pound guiss were taken over from Fort Prentiss, and an order is issued prohibit

civilians from crossing over.

A gentleman just down from Smithland says that it is generally understood among the Secessionists of that quarter that the attack is to be made to night; and runor has it that a that of heavi has it that a fleet of boats are at Paducah has it that a neet of boars are in Francisci, in readiness to bring down a force to act in conjunction with the Missourians, flanking us and pitching off, Caircites and Bird Pointers, together into the Mississippi.

These internal avoidment throughout There is lutense excitement throughout the camp and town, corsequent on these

rumors, and everybody is on the qui vice for the expected fight. Our only fear is that they may get wind of the reception in store for them, and, going up country toward fronton, leave us to their right.

Of one thing you may rest positively certain, there will be lighting in Southeast Missouri within a very short time.

The Eighth Regiment was paid off on yesterday—the privates getting an average of fifty dollars each, for three months' work. The Government has done toolly by the boxy having given them there were been seen. by the boys, having given them, as mileage from fifteen to twenty dolfars more than they were expecting. Everybody is in fig.

Letter From Washington. A gentleman of Baltimore received the following letter from his son now in Wash-

spirits-money plenty, and a grand old tight imminent.

ington: WASHINGTON, July 22 The wounded continue to fleck in, on for wounded contains to neck in, on foot, on horseback, in wegons, and every conecivable mens, most all of them were without gans, knapsacks, &c., having, in their flight, thrown these inconvenient ar-

theles away.

Many of them rode two on a horse, some with their heads, arms, hands, and other portions of their bodies bandaged ny, the rogs saturated with blood, plainly showing where the ball took effect, and many of them were shot in the back.

Portion of an artillery company has just gone past; they bring no gans, all of which they uncoupled from the front carriage, to expedite their dight, and left their guns in the hands of the Canfeder ates. One poor follow whom I handed up from the wharf was shot in the heel. I

asked him how he came to be shot there.
"By G-d, sir, I ran."
"You ran?"
"Yes; and I'll be d-1 if I would not like to see the man that could stand before such desperate men as them d-d Southerners."

The Maryland men tried how daring they could act. Coming out of the masked batteries and waving the flag of Maryland and then coolly selecting their man would fire with that deliberation and precision that many failed to hit the chiefe that rarely failed to hit the object.

The Movements of Gen. Me-

We had a visit yesterday, says the New Orleans Picayune, of the 35th, from an intelligent gentleman, of Arkansas (Mr. Joe Bossert) who is fully posted as to the re-wards Carthage, Mo.

The Confederate troops, under Gen.
McCullough, and the Arkansas troops, un-der Gen. Pearce, they returned to camps
Jacksons and Walker, in Arkansas, near

the Missonri line.

the Missonri line.
On the 19th inst., Gen McCullough again left Camp Jackson for Missonri having under his command the 3d Louisiana Regiment, under Col. Hebert, the Arkansas Monnted Riftes, under Col. Caurchill, and the Fort Smith Artillery, under Capt. Reid. The dectination of the force was Flat Rock Creek, two and a half mites north of Reitsville, in Berry county, Mo.; at which point it was the intention of Gen. McCultough to organize his forces and prepare for ener-

LOUISVILLLE.

TUE-DAYMORAMG.....JULY 30. STATE RIGHTS TICKET.

> For State Senate. JEFF. BROWN.

I'm House of Representatives from FIRST DISTRICT-T. E. C. BRINLY. SECOND DISTRICT-JAMES RUDD. THIRD DISTRICT-S. D. JOHNSTON. FOURTH DISTRICT-JOHN JOYES.

For Legislature from Jefferson Co. DAVID MERRIWETHER.

Direct Taxes-Reutnesy's Share-What For?

The direct tax bill has passed the llouse of Representatives. Kontucky is specifically taxed EIGHT

HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. In ad lite a, an income tex, emmenting to FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS is · prortie and or way the several States.

1. clout Englis HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS more. Thus, by a vote of the Abolitlon Repre-

senta ives in Congress, is on annual tax of SINTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOL-LARS imposol on Remucky. And this are is to enable the Administration to raise only thirty millions of the live

handred millions voted by Congress to carry on the war for a single year. Rentalis most pay her shale of the live

hundred to Chone as well as of the thirty If her share of fifteen millions is one mildon and a half, what will be her propor-

tion of ave bondred willions? It is a plain same in the single rule of three. Any school boy can work it out.

Let all try it. The total State tax ation of Kentneky i about one in lion of dollars, and this could hardly be raised last year-this could not be raised just year. We all remember that sheriff after sheriff came before the last Legislature and said their people could not pay their taxes, and asked further time in

which to make their collectious. And now, when business is still further prostrated by the war, when our farmers and dealers are cut oil from a market for their products of soil or workshop, that tax is to be made more than double-our hard pressed and already suffering people two dollars and tifty cents where they paid one last year!

Can you do it, fellow-citizens? Ought you to pay such a tax to carry on

this wicked war against your brethreu of the South: Will you still listen to the wicked lies of

those who have brought you to this taxation, and who ask von to starve your children and stint yourselves to pay it, in the false and delusive plea that it is to mainrain the Government which they have destroyed and preserve the Constitution which they have violated?

This bill has pre-sed the House of Repre sentatives-passed it vesterday:-it will soon pass the Senate:-fellow-citizens. you have outcleance of escape-only one VOTE FOR NOBODY FOR THE LEGIS LATURE WHO WILL NOT PLEDGE HIMSELF TO RESIST ANY ATTEMPT TO COLLECT THIS TAX.

Look at Home-Resist the Invasion of the Constitution-Maintain the Rights of the States.

The Journal makes up a list of what it calls outrages perpetrated by Tennessee, and says the Courier approves them all.

We believe there is not a single count in its full breadth and length on respectable | the one or the other he shall be impeached testlmony;-the most of them are acensations based on the false statements of the anonymous and irresponsible correspondents and informants of the Journal.

That individuals in Tennessee have done wrong in particular cases or under particular circumstances we have not deuied; but as far as we have had an opportunity of investigating, the authorities of the State have taken no action not justified by the circumstances or made necessary by a proper regard for the safety of the people.

On the contrary, the acts of tyranny in Kentucky of which we complain, and those clsewhere which the Journal has defended. are committed by the officers of the despotie Government at Washington, aud in violation of the Constitution and of the most sacred rights of the citizen.

Kentneky is, or claims to be, a neutral State, and if so, is entitled to the rights of and sought to avert.

It is not her war; it is not waged in defense of the Constitution of the United ate States. States; it is prosecuted in opposition to a principle which our State Constitution affirms in the strongest and most emphatic language it was possible for those who framed that instrument to use; and she at

least should be exempt from its evils. Instead of that, her citizens are denied the rights which belong to them whether she is a party to the war or not-they are denied the privileges secured to them by the Constitution-they are subjected to indignities and ontrages which no officer of for purposes for which no appropriations the Government has the right to inflict on had been made by law. any freeman in the limits of the Confederacy: -an unwarranted surveillance is exercised over their acts, words, and almost over their thoughts by petty agents of a contemptible but crushing despotism; their footsteps are dogged by spies, and their acts are reported to the tyrants by creatures mean and base enough to perform for gold or favor the duties of informer; the most ordinary business intercouse between citizens of one part of the State and those of another part is subjected to the interference of the pensioned instruments of the Usurper; the protection of the laws is sought to be taken from us by act of Congress in legislating out of office an incorruptible judge; and step by step are the plans for the absolute enslavement of our people being persected by the Administration:—the leaders of the falsely called and other papers in that State. "Union" party not only defend, but they

It is easy to encourage the nameless by giving publicity to their falsehoods searches and seizures. but while the people of Kentucky are process whatever. ground to the earth by agents of the Federal Government acting without an without due process of law,

thority of law and in deflance of law, it seems clear that their first duty is to themselves and their children, and that they deby force of arms, those who attempt to exercise anthority over them to respect their rights and to obey the Constitution and the laws.

In 1856, in a speech at Frederick City, Md., Joseph Holt, now the pet of Lin-COLN, and the idol of all "the enemies of said, Lincoln was elected, nrged the Deto "never forget that their sublime mistion and the preservation of the rights of the States.

torn and bleeding, and the rights of the States are menaced with destruction, we would conjure you, our fellow-citizeus of the State, irrespective of party divisious, to heed not the tricks and arts by which demagognes would divert your attention from your own wrongs to the evils of other peop'es, to never consent to the violation of the Constitution or of the rights of the States, but, in the language of Mr. Han on the occasion referred to, to "ever morseless bigotry, which remains uureits everthrow by destroying the prestige

those veius in which flows the very Kentu de s love of the last named tor will file-blood of constitutional freedom. It is a step and a startling step gained towards that centralization which as a fathomless gulf is ever yawning for your federative republican system. The paling away of those stars which gleam upon your banuer, fitting symbols of the States, and the concentration of all political rule

at Washington, cannot but be regarded the last calamity that could befall the land we all love so much. Should that hour of eclipse for the fortunes of the republic ever arrive, in which from the ourensied throes of party or the intrigues of lawless ambition, these luminaries, now so glocious in their harmony, shall shoot from their spheres and blindly rush to a remmon center, forming thus one mighty mass of political light and power, and grandeur, if you will, then iudeed far-off mations might be dazzled by the blazing splendor of that new-born sun, but be assured that beneath its intense heat your liberties would wither away as withers the the destruction of the Constitution, and green herb amid the scorehing sands of an African desert.'

Is this a War to Preserve the Union and the Constitution?

Thus, fellow-citizens, the President, the House of Representatives, and the Senate, concur in declaring solemnly that the object of the war on the part of the Government is simply and purely to preserve the hard pressed and already suffering people are to be required to pay in direct taxes two dollars and fifty cents where they paid the formula patriot ask?—[Louisville Journal. The Journal, after quoting a declaration

by the President that he doesn't propose to coerce or subjugate the seceded States, and a similar declaration by Congress coupled with a statement that the war is waged by the North to maintain the snpremacy of the Constitution, inquires, What more could a patriot ask?" To which we reply:

"A patriot" should ask that the President and the Congress shall not stultify themselves by acts which give the lie to their selemn declarations-that fair words shall not precede deeds of such atrocity as find Republican organs in Cincinnati proposes no place in the records of the present cen- to make peace. It insidiously holds out tury-that promises and pledges shall not be broken simultaneously with their an- State, calling on them to muite with the nouncement-that shameless falsehood and Republicans; and for what? not peace, but ford perjury shall not be justly laid at the to suppress the rebellion-to continue the door of the Chief Executive officer in the war against their own people. If the Dem-Government nor cover with infamy the ocrats will resolve only to take up arms in Representatives of the people and of the States in the National Ligislature: - every let the Black Republicans fight out the war patriot may ask, all good citizens should demand, that the President shall protect, preserve, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and to the best of his ability faithfully execute the laws, and that the indictment which can be sustained in for any violation of his sucred oath to do by the Congress.

What are the facts?

Official statements when cuntradicted by facts known to the world, partis in resolutions adopted to deceive and mislead a contiding public, both intended to couceal the truth, and to shield the guilty from the vengeance of the people, should not be sulfered to pass unquestioned when the means of exposure are at hand, nor will either be quoted in defense of the crimes they were designed to coneeal but by those who would make themselves parties to the conspiracy.

On the 4th day of March, 1861, AHRAHAM Lincoln took the following oath: "I do solemaly swear that I will faith-

fully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Since that date, he has, in person, or

a neutral, and to be exempt from the bur- through his agents and officers, violated dens of the war which she has deprecated that Constitution, and thereby broken his solemn oath, in the following particulars: 1. In declaring war against the Confeder-

2. In regulating commerce between the several States, and in annihilating it be-

tween a portion of them. 3. In raising armies.

4. In increasing the naval force of the country.

5. In suspending the writ of habeas 6. In giving a preference to the ports of one State over those of another. 7. In drawing money from the treasury

8. In sending troops into States when protection against domestic violence had not been applied for by the Governors or Legislatures thereof, and not to aid the

Federal officers in executing any legal pro-9. Iu violating treaties made and entered into between the United States and foreign powers, by closing to such powers a portion of the ports of States which he claims

are yet part of the Confederacy. 10. In abridging the freedom of speech as witnessed by the arrest of many eitizens in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for condemning the course of the Administration.

11. In abridging the freedom of the press, as witnessed in the suppression by armed force of the Missouri State Journal

12. In infringing the right of the people to bear arms, as in Missouri and Maryland. 13. Iu violating "the right of the people creatures who pander to the wishes of to be secure in their persons, houses, pathose dressed in a little brief authority, pers, and effects, against unreasonable

about other States and the people of other 14. In arresting citizens without war. States, and easy to base grave charges and rants issued upon probable cause and supserious complaints on these falsehoods; ported by oath or affirmation, or any legal

15. In depriving eltizens of liberty

16. lu taking private property for public se without just compensation.

17. In danying to the accused in crimin serve to be kicked and enfled at the will of al prosecutions the right to a spredy and the tyrast unless they compel, if need be public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District in which the erime is charged to lave been committed.

18. In entirely superseding the civif by the military law in whole cities and districts.

These things have all been done in less than five months-done in contempt of the the country" by whom, as the Journal lately | Constitution and in violation of his oath -done in the face of the American people mocracy, with whom he was then acting, and of the world; and yet the Journal quotes an equivocal declaration made by sion is the guardianship of the Constitu- this man, this traitor to his country, this violator of his oath, this wicked and perlidious monster, to coavines the people of And now, when the Constitution lies all | Kentucky that the Constitution has thus been overthrown and trampled under foot n order to preserve it! Nor is the other witness introduced by

the Journal more credible. The members of Congress are each re-

nired to take an oath to support the Contitution of the United States.

The members of the present Congress ave all taken this oath

Yet, ou assembling in the capitol, their attention was called by the President and hear in mind that every invasion of that Cabinet to the fact that the Administration charter of human rights, whether in the had usurped powers not delegated to the name of false philanthropy or of a re- Excentive, some of which are expressly de nied to all the departments of the Governbuked and mavenged, not only tends to ment combined, with the request that they legalize the encroachment by the Executive of its sanctity, but also to a depletion of on the powers conferred on them and on the rights of the people-they were asked to recognize and legalize the violation of the Constitution and the perjury of the

> It is their sworn duty to support the Constitution-it is their duty to impeach any officer of the Federal Government who may be guilty of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors; but in contempt of this oath and this duty, they have either directly or indirectly inlorsed and sustained the unheard of before usurpations of the Executive; they have sanctioned the overthrow of the Constitution; they have consented to the establishment of a one man power in place of the free government erected by our fathers; they have betrayed the people, and abandoned the liberties of the country to the

> mercy of the President. This Congress, making the dissolution of the Union irretrievable by the prosecution of the war against the South, sancvoting 500,000 men and \$500,000,000 to subjugate the Confederate States, brand themselves with eternal infamy by resolving that the war is waged by them, not to subjugate the South, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to "preserve" the Union; and the monstrous lie is quoted by the Journal to satisfy the people of the State that a policy based on a broken Constitution, and supported by falsehood and perjury, should be sustained by them, even while it is working their ruin and subverting their liberties.

Members of the next Legislature will take an oath to support the Constitution:fellow-citizens, see to it, if you would be freenien, see to it if you love liberty, see to it if you would perpetnate republican institutions, that no man is returned to that body who is not committed in nnequivocal terms to resistance to the usurpations of the President and to the violations of the the Constitution by Congress as well as by the Executive.

Here is the way one of the Black "the olive branck" to the Democrats of the defense of their own homes and States, and of invasion, we will soon have peace:

The Olive Branch.—The Republican State Central Committee have resolved to unite with the Democratic Committee in a call for a State Convention to nominate State officers, on the broad basis of the maintenance of the National Government by the suppression of the rebellion, provided the Democratic Committee consents. If not, they resolve to call a Union Convention of the people, on the same principle. If the Democratic Committee means to have the Government maintained, and the rebellion suppressed, here is a chance to show it.

The Federals, in returning to Wash ington as rapidly as they did, performed a vonderful feat; however, they muct with an unparalleled defeat. Yet for their safety they were indebted to their feet; some of their foot behaved well, but all ran away at the heel of the action, and when called upon refused to toe the mark.

In the recent retreat of the Federals t Manassas the means of conveyance was limited; paying passengers had no chance there being such an immense unmber of dead heads.

We have heard of a flight of fancy and a flight of stone steps and the eagle's flight, but the llight of the Grand Army transcends them all.

Before the battle, the cry of the Grand Army was-Forward! to Richmond Now they are very sorry that they did not give Richmond the cold shoulder.

At Manassas the New Orleans Wash ugton Artillery gave a number of masked balls, which were largely attended withvery destructive results. In the recent excursion of General

Pierce to Big Bethel, Gen. Magruder wound up the entertainment by giving him a grand rout. That eagle which the Federals saw

over the field at Centreville, flying North, only "marshalled them the way that they should go," The Graud Army marched toward

Manassas with colors flying. On its return to Washington, instead of colors, the army was flying. That "fat lieutenant" who ran away

from his gun, ought to make his next appearance in Fallstaff. Was his name Nelson? In the battle of Manassas the Fed-

erals left immense spolls upon the field, We presume they were taken with a leav-Let every Kentuckian who sympa thizes with the South vote for the States

Right candidates. It is thought that Mr. Chase will not be able to drum up enough money to pay

the fifer. Everybody knows the cause of the ate panie at Bull Run. It was Beauregard's Southern ehivalry.

The Grand Army at Manassas left everything upon the battle-field except theniselves. The most disastrous panie yet—that

Wich seized the Grand Army.

rier - The Abolitionism of the Journal-The Testimony of a Disinterested Wilness. The Courier, years ago, and under differ ent management, advocated the emancipa

tion of the slaves in Kentne'sv:-so the Journal, and its echoes, charge; and we For its course then, the present editor

of this paper, who has never in his life, by word or deed or insinuation even, counted nanced or supported what he deems the glgantle economical, social, and politleal eresy of emancipation, is not responsible Advocating that doctrine then, and deonucing now anti-slavery in every form and under all circumstances, the Courier may be accused of inconsistency; but the gentleman who now controls its columns has never doubted that slavery is a great moral, social, and political blessing, but has ever believed and maintained that its abolition would strike a blow at the prosperity of the country from which it would never recover, ruining the slaveholders. and inflicting a grievons and irreparable wrong on the non slaveholder:-he has be longed to that school of politics which

divinity of slavery. Inconsistency is not, we believe, a crime and if we could sustain such an accusation agalust the Journal, we should not feel that it was worthy of an elfort to do so .-Indeed, a case might without difficulty be made out against it with sufficient clearness to satisfy that portion of the public who have not critically observed its course; but we are not prepared to assert that its luconsistency is not more apparent than real-we are not prepared to say that it has not been, first and last and all the time, the active ally of anti-slavery, the determixed, unwavering, and ever consistent enemy of slavery.

caches, if it be preferred to state it so, the

At any rate, the responsibility for the ourse of the Jonrnal, if any, attaches to those who now control it, who are, also fairly entitled to whatever credit or konor esults from its conduct.

We would not for the world do our eighbors the slightest wrong-would not f we could, tear from their brows one of the laurels with which they have been justly crowned, nor adıl a pennyweiglit to any responsibility they have justly incured; and as they have been good enough to iutimate that we know very little about the antecedents of some of the newspapers in the city, we shall not, at present, attempt to present the views to which we understand the Journal to have been as true as the needle to the pole, lest it might be supposed that for party ends we had overstrained the record, or said that our ignorance disqualified us for the task, but will introduce a witness whose competency will not be questioned, and whose veracity caunot be impeached by the defend ant-THE EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE DEM-OCRAT, whose name lites at the head of the Journal's columns as the candidate of its party for the Legislaure from Jefferson

county. The following article is copied verbatim and entire from the Lonisville Daily Democrat of April 8th, 1856-a paper then and now edited by John H. HARNEY, a member of the Liucoln State Centrel Commitec for Kentneky, and a camildate of the party represented by that Committee for the Legislature from this county:

Abolitionism and Niggerism OF THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL

PRENTICE FOR THE EQUALITY OF The Negro and the White Man, And Against Slaveholders, He and Seward Call Aristograts.

ALL MEN HAVE A RIGHT TO LIBERTY, NO MATTER WHAT COLDR. [Journal of 1811.

Speaking of Mr. Clay, he says: "The stringgle was a flerce one, but the advo-nces of slavery prevalled, and the young cham-ation of liberty and equal rights, who had made the aristocrats tremble for their ancient prereg-tive, became impopular on account of the par-ie had acted. The true principles of slavery were not their understood: the idea of emanci-sation was new." Life of Clay, 21 section, page 21.

RENTICE LONGING FOR NEGRO FREEDOM IN KENTICKY -PREDICTING THAT IT WILL COME, AND PROMISING TO HELP. We have ever looked forward to the day when Kentneky should contain within her bounds no bondmen, and we hope to live to see the light of snoh a day.

[Journal, August 24, 1815. Many of the best minds of the State are en aged with the subject of emancipation, and new will express freely their opinious and act ist make up our minds to meet that

We must make up our minds to meet that question, for no human power can stop it.

[Journal, August 21, 1815.]

We believe there is a settled conviction in the minds of a large majority of the people of Kentucky that their interests—social, moral and financial—would be prented by disposing of the slaves, and we believe that one day they will themselves begin to move in the matter—We awalt the movement, and shall stand ready to second it whenever our aid can be of any avail.

[Journal, Oct. 6, 1845.]

"To him [Clay] more than any other Individnal is to be ascribed the great revolution which
has taken place in public sentiment upon this
subject; a revolution whose wheels must continue to move onward till they reach the goal
of universal freedom. A conviction of the expediency and necessity of ultimate emancipation has been spreading farther and farther
among our countrymen, and taking deeper and
deeper root in their minds, and it requires not
the spirit of prophecy to forstell the end."
[Life of Clay, page 22.

"Mr. Clayviews slavery in the abstract with numlingled abhorrence. Hearstry considers it a monster of evil; a deadly vampire draining away the life-blood of the Republic."

[Life of Clay, page 273, PRENTICE ON SLAVERY IN GENERAL-"MONSTER

PRENTICE ON THE SUFFERINGS OF THE SLAVE-"FIERCE HEARTS AND DARK HANDS," ETC. On the same page he adds:

on the same page he adds:
"He [Clay] proclaimed in vivid colors the sufferings, the bodily degradation, of the slaves. He spoke of the dangers to be apprehended from the Insurrection of the blucks, when in everyabiding place of slavery there were fierce hearts brooding over the accumulated wrongs of years, and dark hands ready to grasp the firebrand and the dagger."

NECESSIGE EXCLUSION THE NEGRO FOR SALLING PRENTICE EXCUSING THE NEGRO FOR KILLIN HIS MASTER, ON ACCOUNT OF THE BAD PAS

SIONS POSTERED AND UNCHAINED IN ALL THEIR WILDNESS AND STRENGTH BY THE VRONGS OF SLAVERY. On page 17 of the Life of Henry Clay, he

The law of manslaughter inquire: only as to the fact of the existence of the excitement at the time the deed is perpetrated, and its provisions are as valid in behalf of the slave as any other member of the community, unless it can be shown that the endurance of the errongs and miseries of slavery aumithidiates the darker passions instead of fostering and unchaining them in all their wildness and strength.

PRENTICE MAKES A HERO OF SAID NEGRO. Soon afterward he was borne to the place of execution, and the spirit and pride of character which he there displayed is said to have been worthy of a Roman patriot. Being asked whether he was anxions that his life should be spared—"No." said he sternly, "I would not live a day longer, unless in the enjoyment of liberty." MR. CLAY NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS NIGGERISM.

MR. CLAY NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS NIGGERISM. I deem it proper to say that Mr. Clay is in no degree responsible for the manner or matter of a single paragraph in the volume. I have often had the pleasure of meetling him in society, but I am confident that the fias communicated to me far less information with regard to himself than he naturally would have done had he not known that I was preparing a sketch of his life. Some months ago my piblishers applied to him, by letter, to know whether he was willing that his biography should be given to the world.—In his answer, he stated that as his acts were before his tellow-citizens, he could properly exmonths ago my p iblishers applied to him, by letter, to know whether he was willing that his biography should be given to the world—in his answer, he stated that as his acts were before his tellow-citizens, he could properly exercise no censorship or control over the contents, either of friends or enemies, but that he must frankly acknowledge the repugnance of his own private feelings to the contemplated publication. Had I read the answer in season, I should have remained in New England.

This indersigned keep' constantly on hand so the content of the world like with all other kinds kept in this market, to which their letter together with the money in another can be recise no censorship or control over the contents, either of friends or enemies, but that he must frankly acknowledge the repugnance of his own private feelings to the contemplated publication. Had I read the answer in season, I should have remained in New England.

This indersigned keep' constantly on hand so their letter together with the money in another can be related to of PITTSBURGH COAL, together with all other kinds kept in this market, to which their letter together with the money in another can be related to of PITTSBURGH COAL, together with all other kinds kept in this market, to which their letter together with the money in another can be related to only or the content of PITTSBURGH COAL, together with the money in another can be related to only other. And the whole addressed to the Command in the New York Tribunc, to have tell only other with the state of the world like while their letter together with the money in another with all other kinds kept in this market, to which their letter together with the money to which their letter together with the money in another with the money to which their letter together with the money to which their letter together with the money to which their letter together with the whole addressed to the contents of the patrons out-field and the letter together with the money to which their letter together wi

The Emancipationism of the Con-PRENTICE AGAINST THE "SIN" OF EXTENDING SLAVERY.

SLAVERY.

They (the Liberty party) are, above all others, the men upon whose heads rests the six of extending the area of slavery, for they were warned and besought, through the public press and by their felion-citizens, to frow down all connection with Texas and her "peculiar Institu-Ilours." [Journal, Feb. 21, 184.]

[Journal, Feb. 21, 184.] PRENTICE'S APOLOGY FOR HIS ABOLITIONISM ON ACCOUNT OF BAD RAISING

ON ACOUNT OF BAD RAISING.

The editor of the Democrat has raked up extracts from our biography of Mr. Cay, written and published appeared of a quarter of a century ago, when we were a citizen of New England, to show, not that we were in favor of abolishing slavery, but that we then throught slavery a very bad thing. Undoubtedly we did think thus of it: we had at that time acen may person that thought, or seemed to think, dilgerently. We were educated and brought up from childhood to regard slavery as an evil wherever it existed, the opposite view of the matter harring never been presented to our mind. We do not imagine that a quarter of a century ago, a nam of any party or degree could be found. In New England who did not think of slavery what we said of it in the blography we wrote. The subject of slavery was not a diffict part so well understood there at that time as it is now, and it is not very well understood there at that time as it is now, and it is not very well understood there at that time as it is now, and it is not very well understood there are that the as it is now, and it is not very well understood there and that the as it is now, and it is not very well understood there and that it me as it is now, and it is not very well understood there and that in a side of the courselves, from thicking slavery under all effects.

GOOD IN HOUSE WATTER ITS
PRENTICE EXPRESSES HIS SCORN FOR SOUTHERN
NER WHO DEFOUNCED ATTACKS UPON SLAVERY
—HIS SNEEDS AT AND DEPENSE OF THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY, AND HIS HOPE THAT
SOME NORTHERN MAN WOULD KICK ONE OF
THE CHUALRY, AS HE SNEETINGLY CALLS
SOUTHERN MEN.
THE CHUALRY, AS HE SNEETINGLY CALLS

SOUTHERN MEN.

THE CHIVALRY.—The Chivalry went off very brilliantly a few days ago in Congress. Mr. Burt. of South Carolina, was the gan of the occasion. He was making a chivalron's speech on the subject of Abolition petitions, and of course waxed very warm and intensely eloquent; amongst others, of burning and blending pride and seem, in the report of his smooth is. n the report of his speech in the Intelligencer

"He should give just offense to his constitu-nts and incur his own classicom. If he could be induced ever to vindicate on this floor any nethnition of his State; but he would say that

inclination of his State; but he would say that language was hopotent to express the utter secon and contempt with which the Senth regarded the miserable, upstart, linek-sering mortality of the North, in her attempt to hold up the institutions of the South to the contempt and reprobation of the world."

Now this is what we like higgely. It is a fair-sample of chivalry approaching the full-head intensity at which it becomes more brilliant and searching than sundama at mid-day. If we had been at the chivalrie gentleman's side, we should have patted him heartily on the shoulder and scouted—"(so it, Burt." Nothing can be true r tank it wend be very unbecoming in the chivalry to vindicate any of the institutions it cherishes, which were framed in accordance with the dictates of the most superlative, pre-mineral viculum. The gross mands that grow up in the North sie wholly made to appreciate the chivalry institutions, and manifest the greatest pre-maption in striving to account to the height of the great expansion of New York, got on his feet.

Mr. Beardsly, of New York, got on his feet.

Mr. Beardsly, of New York, got on his feet, and said a few words in extenuation of what he had previously said, and for which chivalry was skinning him. Whereupon the chivalry boiled over and exclaimed: Whoever used such epithets as had been ap-

skinning htm. Whereupon the chivalry boiled over and exclaimed:

"Whoever used such epithets as had been applied to the Institution of slavery he denomined here, and held himself responsible clsewhere.

Dr. Beardsly grew aree, and asked—"What lasthat yon say, sir?" In reply, the chivalry said—"I said. I held myself responsible for my words clsewhere. He here repeated that the gentleman from New York [Mr. Bradley] had used expressions that had no foundation. If this remark was offensive, he left it to the person offended to seek his address. The gentleman had denomiced the institution of slavery—no, perhaps not demon used it—but he had spoken disrespecifully of an institution with which he [Mr. B.] and his constituents were identified—an Institution in the middle of which he had grown up, and one to which the State which he in part represented attributed much that was ithistrions in her history and ennobling in her condition.

The most illustrions thing slavery has preduced in the south Carolinu chivalry, so characteristically illustrated to the constant of Mr. Bust.—To speak disparagingly of such an institution, should of course subject impertinent Northersers to such exernicating forments as were inflicted by the eloquent tongne of chivalry or poor Beardsly.

But the chivalry tells Beardsly that it 1s responsible clsewhere. This is very significant, and calls up visions of an Invitation for pistols and collection the Base of this fact. It knows Northern men will not shoot nor be shot. They have cold lead. In this fact is to be found the reason why the chivalry really thought there was a chance of a fight, like its great exemptar. Sir John Falstati, Il would be very particular in making propositions which thight end in a shivening of the heads.

What we wonder at partlend urly is, the Christian manner in which the Northern men bear these clonner to a partlend urly is, the Christian manner in which the Northern men bear these clonner to a partlend urly is, the Christian manner in which the Northern men bear thes

What we wonder at particularly is, the Chrilian manner in which the Northern men ber these eloquent outpourings of scern and cortempt. We wonder that a Northern fool comb be joined with an instinct to quide study to the chicalests, want to the givenly con an instact to guide itself to givenly is west-tool. A few such as pliculs would draw the spirit from the head of talkin of the chiralry, and then, Instead of talkin blood and thunder, it would take to its hold-win admiration for its wonderful fact, ess.

A Very Great Ontrage.

Can't our amiable philanthropic ally of the Lincoln Government, the Louisville Journal, be induced to show this little picture to its readers? Here is a very re spectable man, who came very near meet ing "au ignominious death" by mob violence, at the hands of Abolitionists, in his own neighborhood. Will the Journal, utlish it, or screen its friends, as it happens to be the other side of the case? We copy from the Stark County (Ohio) Democra A SECESSIONIST IN TROUBLE.—The Med-cal Gazette states that a SecessionIst was in Medina last Friday, a man by the name

of Briggs, who came near meeting an igno-minious death. He was given thirty min-utes to leave the town, and he left in a these to leave the town, and he lett has hurry.—[Obio State Journal.

This "Secessionist," who was in trouble in the little Federal Abolition hole of Medina, was Mr. B. B. Briggs, a respectable larmer of Sharon, in that county, who, for near thirty years as boy and man, has there resided and has ever borne an unblemished observed.

character. Mr. Briggs left only when he got ready. and not before, of course not till the cow ardly stay at homes had threatened to hang him. Among the leaders of the Medina mobites was an ex-Mayor of that town and Myrou C. Ilill, now the member of the Legislature from county, and always a Federal Abolitionist. A pitiful whelp is he to

put on airs of patriotism?

The editors of the Journal and the Gazette seem to rejoice over the mob spirit!

Now, we set all such pitiful scoundreis down as arrant cowards, and only ask of such blood-hound knaves to eugage in the villalny they encourage.

The Doings of the Governmen Tricks and Robberies Exposed. The Stark county, (Ohio) Democrat thus lets the eat a real swinge cut, out of the bag. What a beautiful, merciful, hororable, peaceful, truthful, honest Government we have. Look at it:

Much indignation exists at Warren,
Trumbull county, on account of the expulsion of Lieut. Stratton and eight men from
the Trumbull Rifles, by General Rosecrans.
They were disgraced and expelled on a
charge of plundering the peaceable citizens
of Virginla. They were in the 19th Regiment. The authorities in Columbus would
not grant them a trial. The people of

ment. The anthorities in Columbus would not grant them a trial. The people of Warren are greatly incensed at the treatment of Stratton and his men,

We suppose the abolition Republicans in authority think it all right to plunder in another way. It is all right for young Lincoln to clear twenty-four thousand dollars a week from a contract! Is it all right for Canueron and his friends to plunder and billage by thousands and tens of thouspillage by thousands and tens of thousands? Is it all right for Dennison, his relations and friends to do likewise? Is it all right for James M. Brown, of Massillior, to pocket some twelve or lifteen thousand dollars off the miscrable clothing furnished our soldiers? Was it all right, according to these center for Dennison's filend to to these gentry, for Dennison's friend to make 3½ cents each off some twelve or fifteen thousand tin cups, and another to clear ten or twelve thousand dollars off the camp kettle contract? In fact it has been the grand plunder scheme from Presibeen the grand plunder scheme from recident down; and these poor starving soldiers were disgraced while the big thleves are to be respected and looked up to!

It is due to Stratton and his men to say that they deny the truth of the accusation brought against them, and the Warren papers say they have the sympathy of that

## Business Actices.

MONEY LOANED .- Ladies or gentlemen equiring loans of any amount on Diamonda, Clate, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Euchanya office, 436 Market street, No. tween Third and Pourth, worth side, five a fors shove Fourth. Tickets in the Shelby College and Harana-plan Letteries for sule, or forwarded to any address. Prizes carked. Office rivate. Business prompt, honorable, and rictly confidential A. Brand supple dif

JUST THE THINK .- Our attention was called this morning to a friend of ours, who, a few months ago, was sickly, feeble and deldlitated-new he is healthy, strong and robust. This great change was produced by taking McLEAN'S CELEBRATED STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. It is a real ELIXIR OF LIFE.

We advise every reader who may he sickly and debilitated, and all who are well and wish to keep so, try it .- Evening Mirror. To Cash Beyens .- In conforming to the

ustom of the times, Martin & Crumbaugh 204 Fourth street, are ollering their large and attractive stock of goods for cash at a FINE RENTILLY JEINS! Dress Goods is still very large, to which they would call particular " ution, as they intend, in that line and offer extra inducements. Telescock is one of the largest in the light moracing various I rands of Bleached shirtings, Sheetings, Itish Linens, Pillow Linens, Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens. Doyles, Curtain Dimities, Marseilles and Allendale Spreads, White Goods in all their varieties, Embroideries and Lace Goods, Gloves and Hosiery, Pars, Parasols and San Umbrellas, busides many other desirable goods, to all of which they ask the special attention of rush hupers.

FURNITURE .- V. harton & Sennett keep always on hand a very large assertment of cabinel furniture of every description at whole sale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto iconick seles and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 502 and 504, Market at rect, between Second and Third.

TO THE LABORS-FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would espectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of

Broche barege Angleis, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain fonlards, droquet granadises, plain black and colored worsted granadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors: embroidered English barege, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplius, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, face mantles, black silk mantles. French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid naineooks, white cambries, soft finish cambries, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, piliow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting

All of which will be sold low at G. B. TALE'S m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

The world for the State of the NOTICE: ATR. HITE B. HENRY is a partner in our far Airforn this date. S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants. No. 624 Main afreet, opposite Louisville Hotel, 15:30:12

COLT'S PISTOLS. tine or two pairs of Coli-0 Conrier office Councing room. je2) d?

HARRIS HOUSE (GENERAL STAGE OFFICE)

LEHANOV, KV. We learn from passons vising Lebanon in that this very popular House is conducted that in a superior style could medicate charges. Persons visiting Lebanon wishing to travel by stage or private conveyance, will find it to their interest to stop in this House. A free complexes run from he Railroad Depot to the Hetel, Wa

LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS! Three Thread and Bleached before Embroldered! LARGE AND SPLENDID

Assortment of choice patterns of our own LATE IMPORTATIONS AT

IMPORTERS' PRICES, FOR CASH! HITE & SMALL. Main street, between Third and Pourth, three doors west of Bank of Louisville,

WANTED. A Good cook, washer and lroner for a small fan Dy. Apply at this office. joro def FOR HIRE,

A NEGRO GIRL about 17 years of accord nurse, washer and ironer. Call at No. 11, U.S. Hotel. 1, S. WYERS. 1127 d3. TEACHER WANTED, OR an Academy in the interior of Kentuck A Somhern lady, capable of teaching Freue dress G., box 88s, Loulsville Post-once.

DOG MUZZLES.

500 MITZLES, all sizes, for sale at a very low price, it. W. WILKES, Jr., Fourth st, ig27 doi: 10. W. WILKES, Jr., Fourth st, iext door to National Hotel.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, July 25th, 1%1. LOUISVILLE, July 25th, 1861. 1

CEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 13 o'clock FRIDAY, the 2d 4av of August, 1861, for making earth fill and covering same with broken stone, between the Engine House and river shore, and also for 3t Adamizing the road leading up the hill to the Reservor. Plans and specifications for doing the work can be seen in the Engineer's office.

Terms of payment will be made known on application to j/26 dtd President Louisville Water Co.

Office of the Adams Express Co.,

LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1861.

EXPRESS

LEANS, AT 9 A. M. LEBANON.....AT 7 A. M. BARDSTOWN AND ELIZABETHTOWN,

NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, AND NEW OR-

S. A. JONES, Agent. President's Office Louisville and Frankfort Railroad,

LOUISVILLE, July 5, 1961. The Stockholders of the Louisville, July 5, 1861.

AND FRANKFORF RAILROAD COMPANY are he chy notified that the regular annual election for Directors will be held at this office on Wednesday, the Sist July, 1861.

EDW. D. 110BBS, Prest.

175 dtd

COAL. COAL.

## Angust Election.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE. for the Lexislature in the Third District, d of the 5th and oth wards jr23 dte FOR CLERK OLDHAM COUNTY COURT WM. G. TAYLOR Is a candidate for Clerk of the Oldbam County Court, at the August elec-

Office of Adams' Express Comp'y,

LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1961.

# SOUTHERN

WOOLEN

aplidd'y&wly 2dpet

S. A. JONES, Agent. MAVING RECONSTRUCT-ED my Mid. and added new Placehnery for making FINE

MILLS MILLS (which is now being worn so extensively in the Couth and words as new prepared to urnish an article of superior quality, which I will FREE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL. The A good supply of Negro Jeans and Lines on L. BlCHARDSON.

Kennicky Jeans,

W. PITEIN. L. WM. N. P. WIARD. BENJ. F. AVERT. PITKIN, WIARD & CO., SOUTHWESTERN Seed and Agricultural Warehouse,

311 MAIN STREET, ive dim Lot 1-11LLE, KY. TERVIP SEED. HITE FLAT DUTCH, Purple or Red Top, Layre white Glebe, Larry White Worldk, be 'Go Ruta Baya, and White Toroic-ail th of issi. FIRSIS, WIARD a CO.

WHEAT FARS.

317 FOURTH STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING AND STMMER

AT Twenty-Five per Cent Reduction. Also-20 CASES AND BALES of SHIRTING and

Also-("" was 'e slock of WHITY GOODS, LA-CES, HOSTERY, aLOVES, as., w'l be sold low. The " in wan' of poMEST;" Goulds for

> S. BARHER & CO. HORSE WANTED.

Any one having a good saddle Horse that they wist with kept in the country with motioners sourt, for his feed until N vember or December, win inform me at this office. PROCLAMATION.

rerely notifies to conside them within their premises until the stof September, Iso, under the penity of \$2 for refusing or neglecting becomply with as above requisible. The respect authorities are less require to destroy all does rounning at large uring the above priod.

Maron's Server, July 18, 1801. [1925] 480

And the Mereneria linences, Soufa'a, the es and Hander, impurity of the Blood, werent Inje tion, Shin Trisenses. Phones



Important to Females!

One department of our Dispensary is specially levoted to the treatment of the Diseases of Newales. These fonths of the mortality among American women is caused by Lucorrhea or "Whites." Sexual Weakness, Painful and Suppressed Menstruation. Nervous and General Debility, lippocnedia or Low Spirits, and Diseases of the Wonth, reslected from a felse delicacy. Those affected with the above, or any other diseases, are respectfully invited to consult us, tree of charge, either personally or by letter, and no case will be taken under treatment intees we are satisfied it may be curred, or at least creatly relayed.

Du. Galkin's Prayakhiva—A new article for either sex, arranged upon physiological and chemical principles, by which the number of offspring may be limited or increased at pleasure. Its use bell in accordance with Latural laws, requires the violation of no prinsiple of health or morality. Ful directions accompany it, also, a work by the inventor, entitled "The Physiology of Generations, or the Secret of Limiling or increasing the Offspring at Will," Hussir-ted by cicht beautiful cuts, explaining the principles upon which it acts, and containing all that is known on the subject. The Preventive, together with the directions and book, will be sent under said through the post, or may be had at the office. This article is infailible, and exactuated to never met. Price Prus Doutans.

Apply to or aldress
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY.
Louisville, Ky.
29 Office—No. 314 Fifth street, between Market
and Jefferson. OFFICE AMERICAN LETTER EXPRESS CO., No. 307 Green street,

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS-GO-ING SOUTH. Letters must be enclosed in a U.S. stamped en KATES For single Letters 1, ounce or under hen going under 500 miles from Nashville, Tenn. When go ing over 500 miles from Nushvillo, Tenn.

CIRER MILLS AND WINE PRESS PITKIN, WIARD &

WE WILL OFFER FOR CASH, ON

DRESS GOODS

HEETING, at old price. Also-150 plecers 11: SW UNENS very cheap. 200) pleces WERRING PRINIS at 10 cents per

in buy then, r = 20 PFR PENT, LESS har thet will pay ter the same goods after a few

SECONDARY SYPHILIS!

tism, de., de, entirely Removed by Mer of a new Medicater L'arrigation Bath. Without the Use of Medicine!



When going over 500 miles from Nashville, Ten: Mells close daily at 7% o'clock A. M., and ar accompanied by a special messenger.

N. B. — Persons cuisible of this city six all decline letter location with the money in another covelope, and the whole addressed to the Comman to Louis like.

On Sunday, while the battle was raging between the Federal and Confederate forces, millions of meu and women throughont the country were assembled in their respective places of worship, and as they participated in the solemn service of the day, the thoughts of many of them were doubtless with their countrymen who were ergaged in that dread struggle. To these who sympathized with the men of the South in their resistance to the invading hosts of the North, the lesson of the day which was read in all the Protestant Episequal churches, must have seemed peenliarly appropriate to the occasion. We learn that this portion of the service produced no little scusation in many of the churches. It is a singular coincidence that the 14th chapter of Exodus should have been among the lessons of the day at such a time. We subjoin a few verses of it, and our readers will see that it required no stretch of the imagination to deem them applicable to the present time:

And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, that they turn and encount before Pihahiroth, between Migdol and the sea, over against Bud zephon; before it shall ye encamp by

For l'haraoh will say of the children of

For Pharaoh will say of the children of Israel, They are entangled in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in.

And I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall follow after them; and I will be honored upon Pharaoh, and upon all his housered upon Financia, and upon an inshest; that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. And they did so.

And it was told the King of Egypt that the people fied, and the heart of Pharaoh and of his servants was turned against the people, and they said, Why have we done this they are keep by Lyang to they said.

his, that we have let Israel go from serv-And he mone ready his charlot, and took

his people with him: And hetock s'x hundred chosen chariots, and all the chariots of Egypt, and captains over every one of them.

rach King of Egypt, and he pursued after the children of Israel, and the children of Israel went out with a high hand. But the Egyptians pursued after them, all the horses and chariots of Pharaoh, and his horsemen, and his army, and over-

took them encamping by the sea, beside Pihahiroth, before Baal-zephon. And when Piaraoh drew nigh, the chiland when rearand drew high, the children of Israel lifted up their eyes, and behold, the Egyptiats marched after them; and they were sore afraid; and the children of Israel cried out unto the Lord.

And Moses said unto the people. Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will show to you to-day; for the Ezyptians whom ye have seen today, ye shall see them again no more for-The Lord shall fight for you, and ye shall

hold your peace.
And the Lord said unto Moses, Wherefore criest thou unto me? speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward.

And the Lord said unto Moses, Stretch out thy hand over the sea, that the waters may come agala upon the Egyptians, upon their chariots and upon their horsemen. And Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea, and the sea returned to his strength when the morning appeared; and the Egyptians fied against it, and the Lord overthrew the Egyptians in the tuldst of

And the waters returned, and covered the chariots, and the horsemen, and all the host of Pharaoh that came into the sea after them—there remained not so much as

one of them.
But the children of Israel walked upon
But the children of the sea; and the dry land in the midst of the sea; and the water were a wall unto them, on their right hand and on their left Thus the Lord saved Israel that day out of the hand of the Edyptians; and Israel saw the Edyptians dead upon the sea-

Now and Then-Before and After the Battle of Manassas, Fought July

Gentlemen about town who want to hear about the progress of hostilities in Virginia, are now in the habit of asking 'What news from the race-ground?"-[Lonisville Journai, July 29.

THE BATTLE AT MANASAS.—The battle at Manassas has been fought. The result appears to have been the triumph of the Confederate inces, and the overwhelming defeat of the United States army.—[Lou. Jonr., July 25.

But nothing can stand before the indomitable plack of the Northern troops, Manassas will fell into our hands as Bull's Bun has. So will lifebuond, and every ce where the Confederates dare to make We are now realizing the differ ence between true courage and false, fireeating chivalry.-[Cin. Gaz., July 22.

THE POSITION AT MANASSAS. - After tremendous tighting, against great odds, at the Bull Run battevies, and immense slanghter -in which our troops behaved with the ntmost enthusiasm—the center seems to have been taken with a sudden panic, such as sometimes has taken the best troops-such for Instance, as the French were taken with at Solferino—and retreated in disorder.— Deprived of the support of the center, the wings were compelled to retire. It is probable that our troops in the advance were disheartened by the knowledge which then became impressed on them that the Con-ederates outnumbered them two to one, and by their impregnable entrenchments.

the character of which they had seen at Bull Run.—[Cin. Gazette, July 23. Will the Louisville Journal favor the sporting circles with further interesting raeing reports, and the Cincinnati Gazette oblige military circles by further instruc. tive discriminations "between true courage and false, fire-eating chivalry?"

#### Discharge of Officers-General Bank's New Command.

The following is the official order for the discharge of General Patterson and other officers, whose term of service has expired: WAR DEFARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GEN'L'S. ) OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 46:
1. Major General Robert Patterson, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be honorably discharged from the service of the United States, on the 27th inst., when his term of duty will expire. Brevet Major-Geueral Cadwallader, also of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be honorably discharged upon the 'receive of his order, and this term of the receipt of his order, and this term of

service expires to-day.

2. Major-General Dix, of the United States forces, will relieve Major-General Banks of the same service in his present command, which will in future be called the Department of Maryland, headquarters the Department of Maryland, headquarters at Baltmore. Upon being relieved by Major-General Dix, Major-General Banks will proceed to the valley of Virginia, and assume command of the army now under Major-General Patterson, when that Department will be called the Department of Shenandoah, headquarters in the filed 3. The following named general officers will be honorably discharged upon the expiration of their terms of service, as set hereinafter opposite their respective names, viz:

New York State Militia-Major-General

New John State Hills - Standford, August 18, 1861.

New Jersey Volunteers-Brigadier-General Theodore Runyon, July 20, 1861.

Ohlo Volunteers-Brigadier-General J.

D. Cox, July 30, 1861; Brigadier-General J.

N. Bates, August 27, 1861.

Indian Volunteers-Brigadier-General T. A. Morris, July 27, 1861.

4. Surgeons of brigades rank as surgeons only.

College College

5. Officers mustering out volunteers will charge upon the rolls the indebtedness of

the troops to the State by which they were furnished.

#### WAR ITEMS.

LOSS OF THE FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT. New York, July 24—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, from Washington, re-ports that the Fifth Maine Beginnent is now at Alexandria, 500 strong, having lost 50 killed, 60 wounded and 300 taken prisou

When the 14th New York entered th when the 14th New 10rk entered the field, they passed a wounded Major of the Rebel army, who begged for water. A pri-vate gave it to him, and he offered his gold watch in return. The private declined to take it, but the Major insisted, as he said me one else would get it if he did not. Among the dispatches received at the Washington office after the battle, was the following, addressed to 1 member of the Sixty-uinth:

"New York, July 29th, 1861. "Your wife wishes to know if you are dead, affec, or wounded. It dead, please send the body on.

THE RICH MOUNTAIN FIGHT. As an instance of the bravery of some of the Virginians, it is related of a gentleman from Buckingham connty, Lient. Boyd, of the Lee Guards, that he dashed into the lines of the enemy alone and single handed, and made direct for the commanding officer. A dozen men, with arms in the lands, fell under his sabre, and but for shot which killed him when within a fee yards of his object, he must have killed his self, having been communicated to the paroled officers, and is, therefore, a just tribute to a brave man. Lieut, Boyd was the son of a Methodist chergynuan, and was a man of powerful frame and tine intellect.

SECESSIONISTS JUBILANT. The Secessionists at Fairfax Court Hous were in high glee. The negroes were wheeling off Government stores for pri-vate uses, of which the roads were full.

THE BATTERIES AT MANASSAS. A Union man hving near Fairfax assured our informants he had seen the intrench-ments at Marassas, and that there were nine miles of batteries there.

AN IMPORTANT POSITION, On a hill commanding the butile field was a house, the po-session of which posi-tion would have given our men a decided advantage in operations against the ene-my's tarteries. A charge was ordered to obtain it, but regiment after regiment came up, were broken by the heavy firing of the enemy, fell back, and from that mo-ment the face of the day was decided. ment the face of the day was decided.

PRIVATEERS OFF HATTERAS. New Your, July 22.—The British schr. Teviot, from Nassau (N. P.) reports, off Hatters, on the 19th, she was chased by a pirate schooler, who fired twice. When the schooler was hove to she was allowed to schooner was hove to she was allowed to proceed, on her nationality being ascertaived. The pirate was a pilot boat ahout lifty feet long, painted deep lend color, and copper bottomed. No name on her stern. She had a long gun auidships and was manned by thirty men. The Teviot also reports seeing a steamer oil the Hole in the Wall, which made for the schooner, but afterwards shaped her course for the Hole in the Wall. in the Wall.

DARKIES SHOOTING ABOUTIONISTS. The war has dispelled one delusion of The war has dispelled one delision of the Abolitionists. The negroes regard them as encules instead of friends. No insurrection has occurred in the South—no important stampede of slaves has evinced their desire for freedom. On the contrary, they have jeered at and insulved our troops, have readily culisted in the rebel army, and on Sanday, at Manassas, shot down our men with as much alacrity as it abolition had never existed. These is it abolition had never existed. Thes are the creatures for whose sake Lowley, Chandler and Pomeroy are agitating the uation, and to whom they would uncon-stitutionally extend the privileges of free-men and equality.—[Northern Eachange.

The Cincinnati Empirer announces the sudden arrival of one Eggleston, on change —just in from the great race, and the cry was "A speech! a speech from Ben. Egglesten!" "Gentlemen," replied he, "I did not come here to speak, but I will merely state what the base of the control of the what, perhaps, you do not know—that Sen-ator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is a much faster runner than the Hon. Mr. Gurley, of Hamilton county; for he made better time on the track between Manassas Junction and Washington," Mr. Eggleston conceded ed that our Congressman's pace was territic, but the Massachusetts nag outfoot ed him

THE REN AT MANASSAS

The New York Tribnne has a correspondent who thus describes the Kentucky regiment in the army of Gen. Johnston, in Virginia, watching Gen. Patterson's Divivisiou:

Among the troops was one regiment of over 1,000 Kentuckians, armed with rides and bowic-knives. They retused to take but one round of cartridges to go into the contemplated fight with Geu. Patterson's olumn, intending to lie hid on the ground is the artificial thickets until our troops iu the artificial thickets until our troops should approach, and then make at them with their bowie-knives. This might have made some desperate fighting; but our bayouets would proba ly have been an overmatch for their knives. The men of the Kentneky regiment are described as a savage and desperate set, who exhibited their ferocious disposition on the slightest pretext, and kept every one in terror of them; they consider it a pleasant diversion to chou, a man up with an Arkauss toath. them: they consider it a pleasant diversion to chop a man up with an Arkausas toothpick. The wife of one of them is the vivandiere of the regiment; she is a thorough soldier, and acts as a licutenaut of a company, which she drills herself. She is said to be very handsome, and a perfect Ambzon. Her dress is very gay and conspicuous. Her ruffian comrades take great pride in their fierce and dashing heroine; and she is as anxious to split a Yankee with her bowieshife as the bloodiest-minded her bowie-knife as the bloodiest-minded wretch among them.

SLAUGHTER OF THE RHODE ISLAND TROOPS WASHINGTON, July 24.—In the Rhode Island regiments, two hundred and twenty are killed, wonuded, and missing. I visited these regiments this afternoon, and the gloom that hangs over them is 1a nful.—Instead of the admiring thousands who were wont to witness their evening parades, but few stragglers were seen; and on the place where their splendid batteries were planted there is now but a single and. The planted there is now but a single gan. The Rhode Island First hope to get off home to-morrow; they lose seventy-ine in killed, wounded, and missing—of whom forty-six are killed and missing.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING. It is impossible, says the Hartford Times, to get a correct list of the killed and wonnded—and we refrain from publishing the imperfect and uncertain lists which appear in some of the papers. Our loss and casualties among officers seems to have been disproportionately large. It is known that 55,000 men marched to the battle, and that several regiments joined this army ou the way. The number of the same army now, according to the accounts from Wash ington, seems to be 40,000. This would leave 15,000 to 20,000 unaccounted for.

BUSSELL ON THE RETREAT. Last Sunday afteraoon, Mr. G. P. Putnam of this city and a friend were leisurely walking on the road between Fairfax and Centerville, Virginia, at a point where a Michigan regiment was drawn up across the road. At this moment, from the direction of Centerville, there came rushing the road. At this moment, from the direction of Centerville, there came rushing onward a confused mass of transportation and artillery wagons, ambulances, Congressmen, carriages, horsemen, pedestrians, &c., all in headlong flight, on the way to Washington on "important business." Among these a solitary horseman, English as to his aspect, and fat and ruddy as to his appearance, galloped up with great rapidity, and demanded in stammering tones a passage through the line. His stammering utterance was more confused owing to the doubt in his own mind whether he was at the mercy of a Union or a Secession regithe mercy of a Union or a Secession regiment. The Colouel refused to allow him to pass, but finally yielded, on his asserting that he was a civilian, and that he had a pass from Gen. Scott. The pass showed that he was Wm. H. Russell, LL. D., and

Some excitement was created in Baltimore, ou Saturday afternoon, by the ap-pearance of a well dressed lady, wearing a secession rosette, with the handle of a By order, L. Thomas, Adjutant-GeneralBy order, L. Thomas, Adjutant-GeneralSee Bland's advertisement. Money loaned on diamonds, &c. Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth.

By order, L. Thomas, Adjutant-GeneralBear mounted peignard peeping from beneath her vestment. Soldiers have lately enacted rebel emblems from the breasts of robel ladies as they walked the streets, and this lady seemed prepared and determined to defend herself.

## Al Telegrupk.

Vesterday Noon's Dispatches,

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

# ARMY ORGANIZATION

THE POTOMAC GUARDED.

MORE SKIRMISHES

ALEXANDRIA TO BE RE-CAPTURED.

M'GRAW AND HARRIS

Various War Rumors.

From Washington.

[Special to the New York Herabi ] Wishington, July 28.—The Potomac river below Washington cannot be crossed by er below Washington cannot be crossed by
the rebels, as Secretary Welles has ordered a powerful mayal force to guard it. The
river above Washington to Harper's Ferry
is equally secured by Union torces that
line the banks. The story that Gen. Lee
intends to cross the Potomac between this
point and Harper's Ferry cannot be true,
as Lee has no desire to be and wiched between McClellan and Banks.

There will be an entire change in the

There will be an entire change in the hole organization of the army, by placing uch brigade and division upon a more

Abort midnight last night there was a collision letween our pickets and the Retels in the vicinity of the Chain bridge.

It was believed that B arregard was about to attempt the execution of his menace to breakfast in Washington this utorating, but man the return of our recognoderies. breakart in Washington this morning, but nport the refurn of our recommontering parties from Fairfax all apprehension of an impled accentrack was removed. A recommoisance was made last night by a large force of cavalry and infantry in the direction of Fairfax. A portion of the party proceeded as far as the Court House and found no signs of the energy there or on found no signs of the enemy there er ou the route, except the mounded picket gnards which retired at their approach.

The withdrawal of the Rebels from the vicinity in front of our lines of fortifications, adds strength to the rumer that their main bely is proceeding towards. main body is proceeding towards Leesburg and Edward's Ferry. It may be possible, however, that they have by the aid of the railroad from Manassas, dispatched au overwhelming body to attack the Union army of the Shenandoalt at Harper's Fer-

army of the Shenandoalt at Harper's Ferry and drive it back across the Potomae.

Win. Burch, the owner of the carriage which Harris and McGraw went to recover the body of Col. Cameron, returned late this evening. He was compelled, before being released, to take an oath not to reveal anything relative to the force or defenses of the Bebels or what he saw there. He is, consequently, charry in his communication. He states that the party were allowed to pass up to Manassas, where, upon presenting themselves to Gen. Beauregard, they were arrested and placed in confinement for several days. In the meantime, Messrs, llarnis and McGraw were sent to Richmond as prisoners.

Burch finally, through the intervention of personal acquaintances at the Junction, was examined and dismissed, and allowed to return. He learned that Mr. Harris weeks was benefit the search of the content of the conten to return. He learned that Mr. Harri-would probably, through the influence of prominent personal friends, chain his release, but there is no probability of the immediate release of McGraw, who is a Pennsylvanian. Both were believed to be very deeply imbued with Robel sympathy.— Burch was not permitted to examine the mattle-field. It is supposed Coi. Cameron's body is noburied on the field, or has been huddled into a trench with the bodies that have been thus buried. Mr. Burch says the hospitals are crowded with the wound-

He reports our wounded are well earned for, and that the Rebel chiefs had determin ed not to agree to any exchange of prisoners. Barch's carriage driver states that he heard that Cols. Wilcox and Coreoran had been sent to Richmond. He also states that when he left the Junction early this morning, Gen. Beauregard was making preparations to recapture Alexandria tonuarrow or next day. In confirmation of this it is reported that Gen. Becuregard has sent information to this effect to a promi nent Secessionist residing in Alexandria.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribnne.] Col. Lander will be authorized to organ co. Lander will be authorized to organize and summon here the men of the mountains and plains, with whom he was associated and became very popular while engaged in opening overland until routes Sherman's battery crossed into Virginia last night.

From Frotress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONPOE, July 28.—The Odd Fellow's Hall, jail, and four other build-ings, in Hampton, were yesternly burned by our troops, in apprehension of an im-mediate attack by the Secessionists. Our troops were entirely withdrawn last night.

Max Weber now occupies Col. Duryer's
former quarters. Part of Hampton bridge

The place is not yet occupied by the rebels. A flag of truce came into Newport News this morning with a proposition giving our troops 24 hours to leave. In case the place is the place is not yet occupied by the rebels. A flag of truce came into Newport News this morning with a proposition giving our troops 24 hours to leave. In case the place is not then e asuated they wil oree us out. The gun-boat Dale, 20 guns, at ones

went up from Old Point; the Albatross and Pengula are also stationed there, while the Minnesota and seven gun hoats at Old

the Minnesota and seven gun hoats at Old Point, are ready to assist, should Newport News be attacked.

Col Phelps says he can hold the place against twice his own force, which now consists of four effective regiments. Our entrenchments are of a formidable character. The rebels have to-day been practising from a hattery at Willonghby Point, some miles below Sewall's Point, just below the Rip liap. Heavy tiring is now going on at Pig Point.

# From Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., July 27.—Col. Weir. commanding the U.S. troops, arrived here this evening. From him we have an acconnt of a skirmish with 300 mounted Rebels at Harrisonville, Mo., on the night of the 25th inst. The Rebels were discovered posted on the hills surrounding the town, and were attacked by Capt. Williams with a force of 50 men, killing six of the Rebels and losing two of his own force. After the third round the Rebels fiel pre cipitately, some of them throwing away their guns.
The filowing morning, the Federal forces

under the elimand of Mai. Van Ilorn took possession of the town and erected the stars and stripes over the Court House Having received orders to withdraw, they returned to this place where a portion of them will be detailed as an escort to Government trains for the Southwest. Severeral stores are said to have been ransacked by the U. S. forces, but Col. Weir pro-nounces the statement without foundation. It is stated that the enemy in the country surrounding Harrisonville number from

From Cairo.

CAIRO, July 29.—An Englishman, deserter from the Rebel camp at Union City, arrived here yesterday and reports that the Rebels there and at Randolph and Memphis have received marching orders, that their destination is Bird's Point, and are to be rendezvoused at New Madrid. It is reported that the steamer Prince of Wales arrived at New Madrid on Saturday with a load of horses.

Arrival of the Africa.

CAPE RACE, 20.—The Africa from Liverpool on the 20th, arrived here ou Sunday evening. Her advices are four days later.

The Message of President Lincoln had been varlously read by the English Press, An obstinate struggle was predicted. The London Times thinks the Southern Independence will be the issue of the contest. pendence will be the issue of the contest.

River and Weather.

CINCINNATI, July 39 .- The river has fallcu 5 inches since Saturday, with 81 feet in the channel. Weather clear. Mercury 80 Phirsure, July 29th.—River 31 inches by netal mark, and at a stand. Weather clear.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.] Washington, July 28, 1861.
Everything is minisually quiet here.—
Trusps are arriving delly. Some cavalry came in to-day from New York.
The rebal plekets are making minor offensive demonstrations within three miles of the city, but no apprehension of an attack exists.

Secretary Chase yesterday went on an ex Secretary Chase vesterday went on an ex-cursion down the river to whites the trial of James' rified cannon. When opposite Acquia Creek a shot was thrown at the rebel batteries, four triles distant, creating great consternation.

Two prisoners arrived here to night from Managas, with granular bases from Reen

Two prisoners arrived here to night from Manassas, with gennine passes from Beaurigard. They say our wounded are as well taken care of as their own. It is impossible for them to state the number of killed and wounded. Two of our dags of truce were sent to likehmond.

CARTER & BUCHANAN, Garden and Grass Seeds,

And Manufacturers Agricultural Implements, LOUISVILLE, RV.

# APOTHECARY'S HALL! Capitol Drug Store,

Opposite the Post-Office. . R. GOLDIBGEOUGH, PRESCRIPTION CLERES.

Fresh Supply of Pure Old Liquors, MPSHITED AND SPLECTED EXPRESSLY FOR MEDICINAS, PURPOSES, for sale by O. H. STRATTAN, Apollicasy, jest dif Occasio, the Pass-Office.

Gwynn's Prepared Glue.

If AVING the exclusive right to manufacture this calciument Give. I am prepared to hit or does without limit.

[6, th. SPARTAN, jet? diff the massive Past Miles. Ground Pepper and Spices, PREPARED and sold at the CAPITOL DRUG STORE, opposite the Post-office, myoddi O. H. STRATTAN, Proprietor. Compound Backeye Pile Salve, ANUFACTURED and sold exclusively at the Capitol Draw Store appearing the Postoffice. Heavedti O. H. STRATTON. Anotherary.

NOTICE. So many editions of my "INFANTRY AND

RIFLE TACTICS" having lately been published, I think it due to both the Public and Publishers to That the COPTRIGHT EDITION of my INFAN-TRY and RIFLE TACTICS, published by S. II. G-)ETZEL & CO., Is the only COMPLETE, COR-RECT and REVISED Edition, and this Edition only ontains the Improvements and changes which I save recently made, adapting the manual to the see of the arms generally in the hands of froops in the Confederate States,

W. J. HARDEE, Co'onei Confederate States Army Four Mensay, June Isin, 1841.

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OF HARDEE'S

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The price is always understood for the whole set of the two volumes, on receipt f which we will mail them and prepay the postage to all parts of the Confederacy. Book-sellers and Military Comliscount. Those Booksellers and Publi-hers, who are sell-

ing SPURIOUS EDITIONS of COL. HARDEE'S TACTICS, will have to suffer the penalties of the aw; and these who are buying such editions, we eg to assure that they are all mutilated editions ed that not one of them contains those Improve ents and changes which Col. Hardee but recently lopted, and which can only be found in that edion, which we now bring before the public. Most respectfully.

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SEE THE LABEL On the Top of each Boltle of Heimstreet's Inimitable HAIR RESTORATIVE

Has the Signatures of the Proprietors. W. E. HAGAN & CO.

Every article which has a large and increasing tale like bile is liable to be counterfelled. It is, as a name indicates, entirely "INDIVENDE" as far as its power to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to the it the color of youth, (no matter how grey it may be), is concerned. USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE BUT REIMSTREET'S, It is the original, the only reliable, and the heapest.—In See the following testimony:

W. R. Menwin, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., Advertising Agent for Helmstreet's Hair Resto-rative.

Advertising Agent for Helmstreet's Hair Restorative.

IRAR SEE:—The Medicines you introduced into our city last winter are all having a large sale, and giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Henlerson (one of our first cittzens) says, that "he has need all of the Half Dyes and Restoratives of the day, but has never used an article equal to Hotmstreet's Intimitable Hair Restorative. That is far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried for Restoring the Half of the baid and grey to its original invariance and benuty."

You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN & Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the chempest and best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it gives satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully yours,
J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist, It is unequaled for producing A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR. Sold everywhere-Price 50c and \$1 per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO.,
Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE INNRODUCING TESTIMONIALS. Aitho' we have very many of them, FOR THE

MAGNOLIA BALM: for when the Face is covered with unsightly Pim-ples or Blotches, the suferer cares only to be di-rected to use some safe and reliable remedy. THE MAGNOLIA BALM WILL CURE
THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES
IN A SINGLE WEEK.

IN A SINGLE WEEK.

It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle might be drank without harm. Physicians look with wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore been thought absolutely necessary to use preparations of lead or mercury to cure immediately; but the Micorolla Balm contains neither. It is the most clesant and neatly but up article for sale anywhere, and may be obtained of all our Apothecarles and Fancy Goods Dealers.

32 Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Sold in Louisville by MINING MINING ED. Sold in Louisville by Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
RAYMOND & TYLER
And by all responsible Druggists everywhere.

Jyl0 deodawe wsm

Special Notices.

Beautifully Clear!

Pure and White! WHAT?

Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no how unsightly It was before. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere, WM. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. See advertisement. jvill dead&weow 3 3 'See advertisement. II. B. CLIFFORD. (Late Bowen & Co.) (GEO. T. CRUMP,

CLIFFORD & CO., GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 226 West Main Street. LOUISVILLE, KY.

A PYRAMID OF FACTS! CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE! It ls

pure, polsonless, instantaneous, imparts a perfect black. or a magnificent brown, in the space of ten minutes; is odorie s, does not stain the skin, and has never been known to fall!

Christadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Aster Itonse, New York. Sold everywhere, and appiled by all Hair Dressers STER'S

SALLERY, AMBROTYPES, PEGTOGRAPES. LIFE-SIZE GRAPHS 575

Br. J. M. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier,

RESTREET RESERVINTHE WORLD, AND THE Most Policious and Delightful CORDIAL



t, and the most infallible remedy for renovaling he diseased system, and restoring the sick, suffer ng, and debilitated invalld to health and strength McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING

CORDIAL WILL EFFRCTUALLY CURE Liver Complaint, Dys-

pepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervons Debillty, Diseases, of the Kidneys, and all likeases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, Dyspensia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fulness of Ricod o the Head, Dali Prin or Swimming In the Head, Balmtation of the Heart, Fullices or Welton in the Stomach, Sour Ernetellous, Choaking or Suffocaling Feeling when lying down. Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eves. Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Rack, Chest or Side, Sudden Finebes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Silkhfull Dreaus, Languor, Despondency, or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Biotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague for Childs and Fever).

G VER A MILLION OF BOTTLES GYER A MILLION OF BOTTLESS

Have been soil during the last six months, and do instance has it fulled in giring entire satisfation. Who, then, will suffer from Weakness or billity when McLeanl's Strenghening Condist wone you? No language can convey an adequations of the inmediate and almost miraculo change produced by taking this Cordial in the cased, debilitated and shattered nervous syste whether broken down by eveces, weak 10 mather or lumping by sickness, th? elaked and nester or lumping by sickness, th? elaked and nester

MARRIED PERSONS, Or others conscious of inability, from whatever cause, will fine McLeans Strengthening Cordial a thorough research of the system; and all who may have lojured themselves by improper indusences, will find the Cordial a certain and speedy TO THE LADIES.

M'LEAN'S STEENGTHENING CORDIAL INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, Whites, Obstructed or Difficult Menstruction, In-continence of Urine or Involuntary Discharge thereof, Fallb: of the Womb. (didiness, Fallating, and all Diseases Incidentto Females. THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

Saffer no longer! Take It according to Directions to will stimulate, strengthen, and inclorate you and cause the bloom of Bealth to mount your cheek prain. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. FOR . THILDREN. If your children are sickly, nuns, or afflicted, Mc-Lean's Cordist will make them healthy, fat, and ro-busy not a moment, try it, and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE. IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

CAUTION—Bewere of Drugglets or dealers who may try to pain nipon you some Bitters or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for Metean's Strengthening Cordial and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system. One tablespoonful taking every morning—fasting, is a nerthic preventive for choicers, chills and fever, yellow faver, or any nevellent disease. It is put up in cares bottles. Price only 2, per bottle, or 6 bottle.

23 Principal Depot on the corner of Third and Pine circust. St. Louis. Mo.

RULEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT

The best Liniment in the world. The best Liniment in the world.

The only safe and certain cure for Caneers, Piles,
Thumors, swellings, and bronchele or goitre, paralysis, neutraliza, wearness of the muscles, chronic or
inflamatory rheumatism, stiffness of the joints,
contracted muscles or higaments, ear ache or tooth
ache, bruistes, sprains, wounds, fresh cuis, ulcerafever sores, caked breasts, sores, nipples, burnescalds, sore throat, or any inflamation or pain, no
difference how-swere, or how long the disease may
have existed. McLean's Celebrated Liniment is a
certain remedy.

have existed. Accept to Cereorate the have been saved a line of decrept linde and misery by the use of this invaluable medicine.

McLeun's Vicanic Oil Limment Wil relieve pain almost instantaneously, and it will cleanse, purify, and heal the fourest sores in an incredibly short line.

will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest sores in an incredibly short line.

For Horses and other Animals,

McLean's celebrated Liniment is the only sate and reliable remeils for the cure of spavin, ring bone, wind galls, splints, nanatural lumps, nodes, or swellings. It will never fall the enre big head, poil evil; fistula, or running sores, or sweeny, if properly applied. For sprains, bruless, serratches, eracked heels, chafes, saddle or collar galls, cuts, sores or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Apply it as directed, and a cure is certain in every instance.

Then trife no longer with the many worthlets Liniments offered to you, Obtain a supply of Dr. McLeans celebrated Liniment; it will cure you.

'Corner of Third and Pine six. St, Louis, Mo. RAYMOND & TYLER. Agents, Fourth sirect sloof, it. CAREY, Market street between Third and Fourth, and by dealers everywhere.

MALT AND HOPS CASH PAID FOR BARLEY KENTUCKY MALT HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE MARKET STREET,

Between Sixth and Seventh.
lan21 dtfawst JOHN ENGELN & CO. HOUSEKEEPRS' EMPORIUM. P. M. JONES,

Manufacturer and Dealer in STOVES AND TINWARE, Water Coolers, Bath Tubs Housekeeping Articles Generally.
NO. 77 FOURTH STREET,
Two doors a ove National Hotel,
LOUISVILLE. KY:

PUT UP accurately and promptly at all hours
O. ii. STRATTAN, Capitol Drug Store,
my6 dtf opposite the Post-office. The White Sulphur Springs,
Greenbrier County, Va.

This celebroted Watering Place will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th inst.

PRESCRIPTIONS

TERMS OF EOARD.  Musselman & Son. TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS, THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND THE BIVER, LOUISVILLE, MY.,

WHERE WE WILL ATALLTIMES KEEP A GOOD AFTICLE OF OUR OWN HANDFACTURE FROM VIROLIA, ENTUCKY, MISSOURI and TENNIC SEELEAF to which we remetably out the attended of the WHOLFS ALE TRADE. BOTTerms liberal. [m22 dtf] MUSSPLMAN & SON. NATIONAL HOTEL,



T. A. HARROW, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PART OF the city convenient to the Reproad. Telegraph and Express Offices, the Banks, Fost-Office, and

TERMS, \$150 PER DAY.

OF LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE!

J. MASON & CO., 497 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH THIRD DOOR ABOVE NATIONAL HOTEL.

Miscellaneous.

KENTUCKY PREMIUM

BOURBON

ADDRESS

DISTILLERIES

KENTUCKY.

DR. J. WILSON,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Dr. W. respectfully annonnees to the clitzens of Louisville and its vicinity that he is practicing the above profession in all its various branches, and trushs, by strict attention, to merit their future

parronage.

Dr. W. having lorg experience in the northwest of the United Shates, in the treatment of all diseases to which they are subject, feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

37 Advice, Horse and Caltie Medicine, Linguist Chiefmant & may be had at his Dispen-

ments, Ointments, &c. may be had at his Dispen-sary, at HENRY DUNCAN'S LIVERY ETABLE, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh. Operations skillfully performed. mvI5 d3m

TERMS OF BOARD:

KY in the State, from 6 to 10

per-distilled, sweet mash, made from 10 to 15 de

rees above proof. For further information, ad-

offices. 227 Fourth street.

a029 dtf

E. F. WILLIAMS.

DR. HALL'S

MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

Conducted on the plan of the Hospital

TREHITECTURAL FOUNDRY.

SWEANEY & CO.,

PORTLAND AV., BELOW FOURTEENTH ST.,

P. CLARKSON.

Board per day week work month...
Children and servants half price.
Horses, \$2.50 per week.
lei5 dankw4 P. CLARKS

KENTUCKY

WED IS CEN

KENTUCKY

Insurance. JANUARY 1ST, 1861.

STABLISHED **ÆTNA** Insurance Company Hartford, Connecticut.

> CASH .... \$1000,000. BANK STOCKS— In New York, Hartford, Bos-ton, St. Lonis, Philadelphia, and other places UNITED STATES STOCK AND STATE STOCK: New York, Ohio, Kenneky, Tennessee, Missourl, Michi-435,570 00 CITY STOCK-

RAILEDAD STOCKS
Hartford & New Haven, Bos-94,550 00 87,434 30 REAL ESTA CE-MISCELL INEOUSITEMS CASH-

182,100 56

368,31 14

82,265,175,39

LIABILITIES. CLAINS ted and not due ..... } 8184,676 64 THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully solicit, and will take pleasure in attending to your insu-

PRATHER & SIMRALL, AGENTS, 416 Main street, over Wilson, Peter & Co's. Office of the Franklin Insurance

Company, OF LOUISVILLE, APRIL 1st, 1851.

At a meeting of the Stockholders held this day to elect a President and twelve Directors to serve the present year, the following zentlemen were duly elected: n were duly elected: JAMES TRABUE, President.

GRAYSON SPRINGS, KY. DIRECTORS. William Garvin, William Gay, William Hughes, James S, Lithgow, John W, Anderson William Garvin.

William Gay.

William Hughes,

William Hughes,

William Terry,

Geo. W. Morris,

John W. Anderson,

Warren Newcomb,

ABRAHAM HITE, Secretary,

The attention of Marchante and State Territory. THE undersigned having the entire control of James F. Clarkson's interest in this establishment, will open the same for the reception of visitors on the lith of June, with a promise to keep a plain and substantial Kentucky Hofe!, including all the best supplies the country will afford, and selicits paironage ABRAHAM HITE, Secretary,

22 The attention of Merchants and Stock Traders is particularly invited to this cid-established
and successful insurance Company, which continnes to dow GENERAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE BUSINESS on the most liberal terms.

23 Office corner of Main and Buillt streets, over
Commercial Bank.

APRAHAM HITZ, Sec'y

OLD BOURBON WHISKY. Suthrie Insurance and Trust Co. I have on hand and for sale. ... \$500,000 This Company is now organized and ready to engage in a general FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE business, on Sheral terms.

Office is basement of Southern wille, Ky. years old, made to my order by the hest whisky makers in the Stale. I warrant it to be pure, cop-

ville, Ky.
ANDREW GRAHAM. President.
J. A. PEYTON. Secretary. DIRECTORS. John H. Hutchison.
Jacob L. Smyser.
Wm. Musselman.
Jo. D. Allen.
B. C. Levi.
Bon. F. Avery. . A. Duckwall,

From my Furnace, Stewart county, Tenn., about the 20th March, a mulatto man named LEANPER, about 4) years of age, about 5 feet 8 incres high, good regular features, has a swageering welk, and speaks badly, like a negro; has been a race rider, and in a training stable; will zet drunk, and talks loud then; took off a bay mule, and may have free papers.

From my Hantalion near Grenada, Miss, a dark brown NEGIB) named BRACK, about 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high; has loat the fingers off his left hand, and most of his sees, by frost; he is very cunning, and will not tell his name or his owner's Also ran of wish him, when and about feet high, well made, full cheeted and very strong. These two left about the 1st of May. I will pay snitable rewards for their apprehension. My address is, RANAWAY

MRS. A. E. PORTER, Millinery

FANCY STORE.

No. 327 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY

COAL! COAL! WM. L. MURPHY keeps constantly on hands large supply of the best Plusburg and Youghlogheny Coal. Also the "Hartford City Coal," none better for steam or cooking purposes; used by many families of the city, who prenounce it nearly equation to Plusburgh, and superior to any other new in use for steam and family purposes. All I askip a fair trial of it, and I warrant it will rive satisfaction.

Bold wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

37 Undeceast side Fourthstreet, below Main, and Thirdstreet, between Main and thirdstreet, between Main and thirdstreet, between Main and the contraction of the contraction

DRAVO & SON dealers in COAL. Third street, below Maina nd Market, have on hand a good supply of Pitsburg and Youghlogheny Coal, which they are prepa ed to furnish in large quantities or by the load, to meet the wishes of purchasers. They must be particular attention to their superior Coal, woorders promptly attended to, and different property of the DRAVO & BON, Third street, and diff between Main and Market Streets HOUSPALLE, KY.

ANUFACTURE to order, Iron Fronts, Air
Grates and Sash Accompaniments: Drain
Pipes, &c. Also Iron Window Caps and Sills.
Ail orders for Iron Work promptly attended to
and guaranteed:

Conducted on the plan of the Hospital Des Veneriens, Paris,

Wherethose afficted with any form of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, vis. Syphills, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricturea, Clicers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary and Constitutional Syphills, Disease of the Kidneys, &c By this system it is proved that the veneral complaint is an entirely under the control of medicine as is a common cold or simple fever; and, while insufficient persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and permanent cures are constantly being affected at this infirmary.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Dr. H devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases eaused by a secret habit, which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the untoriunate individual for either business or society. The sad of fect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, are to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the naitural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manbood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frantrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, us Dr. H., by his new treatment, is enabled to insure a speedy and permanent cure.

DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS—No article of medicine intended for the exclusive use of females has everyet been introduced that has given such miversal satisfaction as the American Periodical I'llis. They can be relied on in all cases of Wenstral Distruction, Irregularities, &c., as a sure and saferemedy. Price permanial and one postage stamp.

Patients living at a distance can be cured at home by sending a stamp.

Patients living at a distance can be cured at home by sending a stamp.

Patients living at a distance can be cured at home by sending as famp.

Patients living

The following is the letter, postmark ed Covington, Kentneky, and addressed to C. Delvach, Esq., care of E. M. Apperson & Co., Memphis Tennessee. The letter was mailed after the mails were stopped going South, and, going to the Dead-letter office, was discovered and forwarded to Mr. Surwevor Carson: Covington, June 5, 1861.

MR. C. DELVACH, Memphis: Yours of the 31st inst. came to hand, and just too late for my friend, as he left on Monday for Virginia, where he can get from \$120 to \$125 a pair; and now, if you will furnish the capital—say \$5,000—and remit the same the capital—say \$5,000—and remit the same and bring. to me, I will invest the same, and bring them to you in person to Memphis. I will do the work at this end of the route, if you will furnish the capital and divide the profits, which I think is fair, knowing the risk I will have to run to get them over the Ohio line. I can purchase them here at the prices given you in my fetter of the 27th, which you can refer to as to particulars, as I wish to say but little in this one, as it might fall on the wayside, and into the hands of the Philistines, and I don't wish yet to hang to a Cincinnati lamp-post for giving aid to the rebels, as the Aboli-tionists so term all who even sympathize with the South. It is not safe for a man to say South in this country, yet you remit me five thousand dollars to the care of William E. Arthur, Esq., Covington, if by express, and if by mail, to my own address at Covington, and I will report to you the value of same in a few days. Yours truly, J. M. CHENOWETH.

ELOPEMENT .- On the 8th of July Mrs Emma Amelia Scott, the wife of a rich merchant in New York city, cloped with a Mr. Newton St. John, one of the fast young men that abound in that metropolis. The relations of the lady were almost frantic at her sudden disappearance, and two New York detectives were sent in her pursuit. They arrived in St. Louis a few days since. and left the miniatures of the runaway couple with the Chief of Police of St. Louis. who had them arrested. Previous to starting on their journey Mrs. Scott drew \$300 from the bank, and also took with her \$1,500 worth of jewelry. When arrested she stated that it was useless to take her back to New York and the home of her husband, as, added to the shame of facing those she had injured, she loved the man with whom she had fled, and was determined to live with him.

Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co. would call special notice to their first sale at their new location, opposite the Louisville Hotel, this morning (Tnesday) at 10 o'clock. A variety of dry goods and clothing will be sold. At 11 o'clock precisely, an entire fresh stock of men's and boys' brogans, ladies' and misses' calf and goat boots, ladies' lasting wear will be sold, and to which the particular attention of the retailer is called, as they are a first class stock and no mistake, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, by order of Constable, a small lot of men's tel, this morning (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock. calf boots and shoes,

FROM CAMP BOONE.-We learn from a gentleman, who arrived from Camp Boone last evenlng, that the volunteers at that point are in the best health and spirits. with bountiful supplies. They are a splendid, soldierly looking body of men, are in constant drill, ready and auxious to illustrate their devotion to the South, by being led to battle whenever and wherever the invader appears.

TERRIBLY USED Ur.-Gov. Merriwether, candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson county, attended a barbeene near Cross Roads, Saturday, where he delivered a speech in reply to old man Harney, the Submission-Union-Forever candidate .-From all accounts, Harney was the worst "used up" man ever heard of, and we are satisfied that he will never face the old Governor again on the stump.

The messengers of the American Letter Express Inform us that they heard nothing of the order of the State anthoritles in Tennessee to stop and examine letters coming in this direction. They were neither stopped nor interrupted with their letters. So much for the Journal's bug-

Samuel Schwing, Main street, second door above Fifth, has procured photographs of President Davis and Gen. Beau. regard, and is prepared to furnish any number of duplicates.

STABBING .- Last night two of the Lincoln Vandals got into a difficulty at Wolf's, on Main street, when one, whose name we could not learn, was cut in the face with a bowie knife by a man named Peterson. He, in company with another man, was lodged in jail last night.

The Lincoln Government has directed the equipment of 20,000 troops in the Ohio department within fifteen days from Thursday last. The Quartermaster will be prompt in having these forces ready.

The Journal dubs Gen. Jno. M. Harlan as "the invincible Harlan." After his race for Congress, with Simms, the General did not regard himself as altogether invincible.

Watts & Rogers, corner Fourth and Green, have a convenient house, with four rooms to rent, cheap.

Meditated Attack on Cairo. The following dispatch to Gov. Morton looks as if we should have stirring news

from Cairo soon: NEW ALBANT, July 27, 1861. Gov. O. P. Morton: A gentleman of our acquaintance, and perfectly reliable, direct from Tennessee, says an immediate attack acquaintance, and perfectly rehable, direct from Tennessee, says an immediate attack on Cairo is contemplated. Four thousand men left Union City yesterday, eight thou-sand left Randolph and two thousand left Corinth, 'all for New Madrid, the ren-dezvous. This is reliable. Telegraph Gov. Yates.—[Indianapolis Jour.

## Colonel Miles Arrested for Drunk-

enness. [Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune ] Washington, July 25.
Col. Dixon S. Miles, of the regular army, to whom was assigned the Fifth Division (reserves) in the corps de armee of General McDowell, is under arrest, and will be court martialed. He was too drunk to know what he was about on the day of battle, and failed to bring up the reserve at the time ordered. Had he done so, the fortunes of the day might have been different. OUR WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE!

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

The Great Battle of Manassas!

Additional Particulars.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 25.] FROM MANASSAS.

The trains which reached this city yes terday evening from Manassas brings ru-mors of strange and tremendous import.— Gentlemen direct from the late battle tield assure as that it is reported and believed, in the neighborhood of Manassas, that on Tuesday the Federal troops, who had re-treated to Alexandria after their defeat, fell to fighting among themselves, and that, after great numbers had been slain, the remainder took up their line of march for Washington.

A special train was started from Manassas Junetion yesterday morning, freighted with over two hundred of our wounded with over two hundred of our wounded troops, who had been struck in the late battle. They were distributed at the various stopping places along the line of the railroad, in the neighborhood of their homes, and a number were transferred to the train going westward towards Stannton. Between thirty and forty were brought on to this city and properly eared for and disposed of by the Relief Committee. Among the number of our wounded we were delighted to recognize private Massenburg. lighted to recognize private Massenburg, of the Thomas Artillery, whom some of our papers had so ruthlessly slain. Mr. Massenburg, though painfully wounded in the back of the neck by a fragment of shell which knocked him flat on his face, was in fine suirits.

fine spirits.

The remains of Lieut. Edgar Macon, of the same company, were brought down to Orange Court House, and there delivered to his friends to be interred in the family burying ground. Lieut. Macon was a native of Orange and a grand nephew of President Madison.

Two cars in this train were appropriated to the transportation of wounded Yankees, twenty-three in number, the majority of fiue spirits.
The remai

twenty-three in number, the majority of whom belouged to Ellsworth's Fire Zonaves. There were among them, however, a great varlety of uniforms. One fellow, with bright red pants and blue jacket, told us he belong to the 14th regiment of New York militia. They were all wounded in the most horrible manner, and as their wounds had received no attention, they

wounds had received no attention, they were in a truly pitiable condition. Their Iriends having run off and deserted them, they had lain on the field just where their injuries were received until picked ap by our troops, and our surgeons being more than busy attending to our own wounded, their cases were, of necessity, postponed till after arrival in this city. The most of them had been shot in the lower extremities. One fellow had both of his letter careball and extractly determined. of his legs crushed, and several had one leg broken. One of the Zonaves present a most dreadful spectacle. A rifle ball entered just below his right eye. His whole face and head were so swelled and distorted by inthe projects it is a few and head were so swelled and distorted by inflammation that it is no great stretch of language to say that "his own mother would not have known him."

From another of Ellsworth's Zonaves, whose left leg had been shattered by a musket bullet, but who seemed at the time to be suffering little pain, we derived considerable information. He was a very intelligent fellow and disposed to talk.— Ie told us that there were not ten Zonaves in the regiment of a hundred and lifty who did not rejoice when Ellsworth was killed; that he was one of the most brutal and tyrannical men that ever lived: that he neve issued an order without accompanying it with an oath or a kick.

On inquiring at what time during the action he was hurt, and by what regiment the Zouaves were opposed, he said he had been wounded during the second hour of the battle, and was captured by and carried to the rear of the 2d Regiment of the South Carolings. This regiment it was been Carolinians. This regiment it was, he re-ports, that annihilated the Zonaves. He said that he had been but a few moments

think his fate an uncommoniv hard one, as the moment he arrived on the field, before he had even cocked his gau, a bullet struck him full in the belly and passed en-tirely through him. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MANASSAS

HATTLE-THE CAPTURE OF SHERMAN'S

We have some very interesting and anthentie accounts of the battle at Manassas, from an officer who was in the thickest of the action, and who testifies to the ex-tremely courageous and devoted action of the Hampton Legiou, that held one of the most important positions in the fight, in front of the deadly fire of Sherman's bat-

tery.
The infantry companies of the Legion joined the lines of battle about 3 o'clock joined the lines of battle about 9 o'clock in the morning, having marched seven miles, alter a hastily snatched breaklast, to take their part in the general action.—
In a lew moments after the line was formed, Col. Johnson fell by a shot from the battery. He was instantly killed, the ball striking and tearing away, the ways was striking and tearing away the upper por-tion of his head. Cof. Hampton himself, assisted by Surgeon Darby and Adjutant Barker, bore the body from the lire.

At this instant, the men missing for a moment the presence of their commander, cried ont, "We have no commander." Capt. Garey, who was commanding the left wing, suddenly called ont, "Follow me, Hampton Guards, follow to victory." The effect of the tones of the command was instant. The noble and gallant Edge-tield company made a rushing charge to-wards the enemy, in advance of the rest of the Legion nearly three hundred yards, and so far on the left flank that for a moment they were nuder the fire of the Washington Artillery. The Guards advanced to within 100 or 120 pages of the enemy. Unable to maintain their position, they retired, falling lack man the column of the Legion. iug back upon the column of the Legion. It was then that Col. Hampton, after a few thrilling words at the head of the Legion, ordered its are to be opened upon the deadly battery that was mowling down his

ranks. Nobly and gallantly did his men respond.

Nobly and gallantly did his men respond. Firing by tile and maintaining their position, they stood steadily until 3 o'clock in the evening, under the deadly fire of one of the most destructive batteries of the Federal ariny.

At this time of the day, the Leglon fell back about 200 yards, when Gen. Evans, of South Carolina, rode up to the line, and making himself known to the men, added his noble and patriotic encouragements. ed his noble and patriotic encouragements to those of their gallant commander. A shout rises as Beauregard himself rides to the line, and in stirring words appeals to the Legion to hold its devoted position but a tew moments longer, and the victory

would be won.

The men were suffering horribly from The men were suffering horribly from the most raging thirst, when a number of ollicers and privates volunteered on the desperate mission of bringing water from a ravine near by through the fire of the enemy. But three returned from the galant errand: Lieuts. Bates and Tompkins, of the Watson Guards, and private N. N. Carilidge, and they just in time to join Col. Hampton's last and desperate charge

upon the battery.

The Leglon had advanced about thirty The Leglon had advanced about thirty paces when the charge was joined by the 49th Virginia Reglment, under command of General Smith, who led the charge on foot—his horse having been just shot from under him. Col. Hampton offered his own horse. At that time, when in about 150 yards of the battery, Colonel Hampton received his wound. He was struck by a ball in the temple. As he was raised, the cool and self-possessed gallantry of the brave man was exhibited. In calm and affecting words he exhorted Gen. Smith to brave man was exhibited. In caim and affecting words he exhorted Gen. Smith to stand by the Legion and to help support its flag. The words added a new spirit to the combined charge. The Legion advanced to it with its right wing under the command of Col. Conner, and the left under the Col. Conner, and the left under the Col. Conner, and the left under the command of Col. der that of Capt. Garcy—the command of the intrepid Watson Guards, who had so distinguished themselves in the opening of the action, being devolved upon Lient.
W. D. Jennings, until joined by Lieuts.
Bates and Tompkins, who had undertaken the brave mission of bringing water to the suffering men through the thickest of the

tery, as the combined charge of the Virginia Regiment and the Hampton Legion The Ingitives were purshed by the companies of the Legion to near Centerville. For

companies nor artillery arrived in time for the action; had they done so, quicker work would have been made by the Legion. As it is, with the gallant record it has made, and the compliments of Beauregard gives it the day after the victory, it may hoast, indeed, to have had a distinguished part in

the glorjous day.

The names of Captains Conner, Garey, Adjutant Barker, and Surgeons Darby and Taylor are mentioned among those distinguished themselves heroically in the

fight. The escapes of many of the men through the storm of lire are described as almost miraculous. The South Carolinians were better shots than the enemy. At three fires from one of the Corporals, J. W. Tompkius, two Yaukees were seen to bite the dust; and at one time of the action, 'Lientenemy, Lennings, with a revolver, fired into tenant Jennings, with a revolver, tired into the enemy a number of shots, nearly each one of which struck its man. Many of the Legion had their elothes torn through with buflets.

THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY. [From the Richmond Whig, July 25.]

This combat statups those who won with the impress of heroes—and to each and to all, to them and their descendants will it be an eternal badge of honor. makes the name of Beauregard and John-ston historical, and associates them with the foremost captains of the age. The strategical ability displayed by Beauregard in the dispositions for the fight, and the coolness and vafor which distinguished his every movement on the field of battle, are his sullielent passports to fame. The march of Johnston from Winchester, where he was watched by a superior enemy, without that enemy knowing it, and the promptnes, and vigor with which it was executed, wil excite the admiration of every military genins.

genius.
It was Col. J. A. Early, at the head of his gallant brigade, who charged upon and took the Sherman battery. We have this from a returned soldier who was in the fight on Sunday, and have learned it from nght on Shinday, and have learned it from several other sources. Gen. Beauregard pronounced it the most splendid military achievement he ever witnessed. The coolness and intreplidity of Col. Early were subjects of special comment and maise. We were always satisfied that the army held no brayer officer than Col. Early, whose moral is equal to his physical comage, and they are both unsurpassed. A braver or a truer man than Jubal A. Early of whose friendship we are proud, and whose sterling qualities we appreciate, does INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE HATTLE-

NOT IN THE FIELD. A part of the command at Acquia Creek, under Geu. Holmes, moved to the vicinity of Manassas last week. They are reported not to have been in either engagement, getting there too late for Thursday's fight, and understood to have been on the right wing of our army during the battle of Sunday. We are sure the disappointment was great to the gallant regiments under the command of Colonef Fagau, of Ark., and Colonel Bate, of Tenn.

Colonel Cary's (30th Virginia) regiment were this alde of Manassas, and not in the Sect. Contain Williams, and not in the

fight. Captain Walker got one round at the enemy in full retreat. Captain John Porter, of Orange county, was in hot pur-suit.—[Fredericksburg Herald, July 24th. [From the Richmond Enquirer, July 25.] NORTH CAROLINA SIXTH REGIMENT.

The extent of the disasters suffered by he 6th North Carollna Regiment is, we are happy to say, far less than the reports have described. The rumor that they had been dreadfully cut up, grew doubtless out of the fact that, exhausted by the ardor of the battle and the fatigue of the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, they failed to return to camp, but bivotricked on the ground where night overtook them. Provisions were sent to them by order of President Davis. These they greatly needed, having gone immediately from the cars to the battle, after eating no meal since Salurdamorulug. It is believed that no officer morulug. It is believed that no officer save the lamented Col. Fisher, was killed COL. THOMAS, OF MARYLAND.

In the list of the slain in the battle of last Snuday we regret to see the name of Col. Thomas, of Maryland, one of the alds to Gen. Johnston. Col. Thomas belonged to a family prominently and honorably identified with the history of Maryland for a century past. He was ardently attached to his native State, and felt keenly her resent humiliation. Finding that his ex present infinition. Finding that his ex-ertions in her behalf, under existing eir-camstances, would be powerless on her own coil, he sought and obtained a position where he could strike a most effective blow at her oppressor. He has fallen a martyr to the cause of the independence of his

ountry. [From the Richmond Whig, July 25.]

From the Richmond Wing, July 25.]

THE SPOILS,
All accounts agree in representing the spoils of the battle to be immense. Among the items not previously mentioned are 600 tents and 7,000 axes. Our troops have been busily engaged in burying the slanghtered Yankees. About three hundred bodies remained anburied on Tuesday.

[From the Harrford (Conn.)Times.]

Horrible Suicide! Samuel Adams went into Woodruff Cadwell's, on Trumbull Street, to see his former wife, (she was divorced from him list week.) She told him she was going away and could not see him, and proceeded to a hack standing at the door. Adams, after she had seated herself in the hack, stepped up to the window and fired two shots at her, from a pistol, neither of which took effect. He then started to go, but seeing that he had not hit her, he fired a third shot, and then ran up Main Street to Cool-ey's Hotel, and went behind the bar, and, seizing a knife used for cutting lemons, inseizing a kinne used for chiting teations, in-flieted a wound upon the neck which sever-ed the left jagnlar vein. He then deliberate-ly took a peneil from his pocket and com-menced writing on a slip of paper, but his strength falled him after he had written the name of his brother, "Frank," He said not a word in explanation of his conduct, and mytely took out his posicities and and merely took out his bookethook and handed it and the piece of paper with his brother's name on it to Mr. Cooley, the proprietor of the house. All this happened in the prescence of the bartender and Mr. Cooley, but the fatal act was done so mighly that they had no thus to late for unickly that they had no time to interfer onleasy teat they had no time to interfere to prevent it. He undoubtedly supposed that the third shot killed the woman, but it only made a slight flesh wound in the back of the neck. Adams lived about twenty-live minutes. Doctor Crary was ealled, but he could render no service, the wound being fatal.

The Northern Kanawha Expedition

The Cincinnati Commercial has the following version of affairs on the Kanawha, taken probably from the notes of its cor

respondent found up a hollow tree: Mr. Gibner, of this city, left Charleston, on the Kanawha, on Friday, afternoon, and arrived here Saturday evening. He reports that Gen, Cox preceeded with great caution from Poco, and was considerably delayed by burnt bridges, which he was compelled to replace. The enemy were seattered about Charleston and vicinity in considerable numbers, but fled without firing a gun. Our troops sent several volleys afa gun. Our troops sent several volleys af ter them, killing a few, and Capt. Carter, of the Cleveland artillery, fired one shot into the rebel steamer Julia Mofilt, which into the rebel steamer Julia Mofilt, which caused her boilers to explode, and she burned to the water's edge. The rebels, under Wise, were strongly fortified below Charleston, but they evacuated their position, and left considerable plunder behind them, which was taken by Cox's troops.—
They retreated to Ganley bridge, thirty-eight miles above Charleston, where it was supposed they would give battle. The position is formidable, and If they have had time to fortify it, it will require hard fightsition is formidable, and if they have had time to fortify it, it will require hard fighting to drive them out. Gen. Cox was pursuing them cautiously but steadily, to prevent them from establishing themselves too strongly. His rear column moved from Charleston for Ganley bridge, at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Mr. Gibner says that Wise's army was about four thousand strong, but his troops were greatly demoralized, and he thinks five hundred men must have deserted before they recebed must have deserted before they reached Gauley. Gen. Cox had four regiments—the lith and 12th Ohio, and the two Kentucky regiments—Col. Guthrie having jolned hlm—besides a company of cavalry; Carter's battery of two guns, and the Iron

The slaughter of the enemy at the battery, as the combined charge of the Virginia Regiment and the Hampton Legion weep tover it, is said to have been traile. For the legion to near Centerville. For the Legion to near Centerville. For the Legion to near Centerville. For the legion to the legion to the negative services and the pursuit is described. nues of the Legion to near decident and described to have been over dead bodies, which strewed the retreat of the enemy.

The Legion reports about thirty killed and morially hut, with the immense anomber of nearly three handred wounded—traly a gallant record. Neither its cavally convertes nor arillery enviryed by thing for informed the people of Charleston that he was orded to retire immediately to Eastern Virginia. Meantinac an expedition consisting of three regiments, under Col. Tyler, of the Ohio 7th, had moved from Weston to cut off the rebels at Gauley. If they retreated from that registron it is reposlated. retreated from that position it is probable that both Cox and Tyler are pursuing them. The 21st Oblo declined to go to Gauley bridge because their time had expired.

> From Washington. Washington, July 27.

To the Editor of the Cincinnoli Enquirer: The belief that the Confederates will next be heard from above Leesburg, on the otomae, in an attempt to cross into Mary laud and to come down on Washington on its exposed side, gains strength hourly. Although the pickets of the enemy are within three miles of Alexandria, there is now no apprehension of an attempt on the

Capital.

Hereafter Geu. Scott is to be the strategist and McClellan the tactician of

Nothing has yet been heard from the parties who went out to get the body of Colonel Cameron. It is believed the Coufederates have some new scheme on foot, which they intend to keep secret, and wilk keep the messengers prisoners until it is developed. CLEVELAND.

Retirement of General Patterson. HEAD QUARTERS, DEP'T OF PENNA., HARPER'S FERRY, July 25, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 33. term for which the troops from Pennsylvania were called into service hav-ing expired, and nearly all of them having returned to their homes, the Commanding-General, by direction of the War Department, relinquishes the command of this Department, on the expiration of the term f service.

The Commanding General regrets to cave you, but he does so with the satisfac leave you, but he does so with the satisfac-tion that you have steadily advanced in the face of the enemy, greatly superior in numbers and artillery, and offered battle, which they refused until protected by their strong entrenchments at Winchester. You have done all that was possible, and more than could have been expected or was demanded, and if advantage has not been taken of your sacrifices, and if the fruits of your campaign has been lost, the fault cannot be imputed to you

fault cannot be imputed to you.

To the members of the Department Staff, he tenders his thanks for their efficient aid and devotion to duty.

Signed, R PATTERSON, Signed, R FATTER Major-General Commanding.

Gen. Johnston's Army-Their Num bers and Action. News from Winchester gives the follow ug enumeration of General Johnston

forces on Wednesday week: 2 Kentneky regiments, ander
Cols. Duncan and Pope... 1,300 men.
2 Tennessee regiments... 1,869 %
5 Alabama regiments... 4,500 %
5 Georgia regiments... 4,000 %
1 North Carolina regiment... 1,000 %
5 Missistant regiment... 1,000 % Mississippi regiments 4,500 Maryland regiments 1,200 2 Maryland regiments. 1,200 Several Virginia regiments. 10,000 Militia from Virginia. 5,000 Stewart's regiment of cavalry. 600 Several batteries of artillery. 600

Ziver Intelligence. LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING..... BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY. For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisements. SUPERIOR, Diman, Cincinnatt,

ARRIVALS, July 29 Maior Anderson, Cin: Helly Gilmore, Gwensb Commercial, Henderson Dillgent, Evansylle; DEPARTURES. Major Anderson, Cin; Commercial, Henderson Hetty (Hilmore, Owensb

The Biver was still rising yesterday with 4 feet 3 faches water in the canal by the mark—a rise of dinches at the wharf, making about 5 feet water on the Port-land bar. The weather is clear and very

At Cincinnati yesterday the river had fallen 5 or 6 inches, and we expect it to be falling here this evening. The late rise was from the Kanawha.

This rise has enabled the famous Lin-

coln gun-boats to get out of their troubles around Sand Island and Pertland bar, and they were safely taken out over the bar and landed somewhere below New Albany. We hear that said gun-boats are to be completed at that point, but we think they will be pushed on to Cairo if nos. they will be pushed on to Cairo, if pos-

sible.

The packet trade hence to points above Henderson is tolerable fair, about enough to pay expenses, but considerably cut up by the odious Lincoln dodge of permits. The collector here charges some 50 cents for a permit for the shipment of every lot of goods. The vollector at New Albany must then have a quarter, and the official at Evansville demands 20 cents.

The Memphis Appeal of Sunday as the lollowing:

lias the lollowing:

The river has "laken a turn," and Is now rising—it had risen a foot up to last evening. The Louisville arrived from New Orleans with a fine trip, and returned, taking out among her freight 1.200 sacks of bean, 500 barrels of flour, and 200 barrels of pipes. The Rose Donglas, from Cotambus, brought in 515 sacks of wheat, 110 sacks of corn, etc. The trade at St. Louis is falling, with no business whatever doing.

The Dilligent has changed her trips to her old range, going down no further than Leavenworth and Troy. She starts to-day at 3 o'clock, in charge of Captain

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

Embracing only the Leading Articles Import. CINCLINATI — Per Major Anderson — 50 bags coffee, Newcomb & Bro—22 yigs tin, Jams Bridgeford—25 bares cheese, Abuer Cooper—5 casks bacon, consignees—25 bbls whisky, Billing& Dreisbach—22 bbls whisky, John Snyder & co—100 bbls whisky, Doern & Hughes—16 packages beer, Scasks bacon, It bales tobacco til packages butter, 67 packages merchandiec,

consignees—
HENDERSON - Per steamer Commercial—
Thids tobacco, consignees—167 bags wheat,
Brandels & Crawford—27 sheep, 20 packages, to

EVANSVILLE—Per steamer Hetty Gilmore—16 lihds tobacco, 5 packages, consignees—128 bags wheat, mail boat—120 bags wheat, &c. to

# SHOEMAKERS WINTED!

10 OR 15 SHOEMAKERS
WANTED to make Kip and
thick work. Constant employment and prompt pay. Enquire of
R. S. HOLLINS & CO.,
jy8 dtm 4 Inn Block, Nashvilke, Tenn.

85 REWARD. STRAYED, a large Brindle COW; no mark, except a small streat of white down the back, and a small pleee out of Gray and Second.

Return to the corner my26 dtf

OHN H. KITZERO Do you wish a good Farm in indiana?

If so, we offer you is a cree (prairie) in Jasper county, for four dollars per acre, cash. Titile indisputable.

We have also in other counties, several thousand
acres of Land as good and well situated as any in
the State. Terms, ten dollors per acre on ten
years' time. Write to or see

BTOTSENBURG & BROWN,
my13 d3m

New Albany, Indiana.

LORRILLARD'S SNUFF IN BOTTLES AND BULK, POR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO JOBBERS, BY R. A. ROBINSON & CO., while the data wholesale Druggists, 515 Main ...

MILITARY CAPS: We are now prepared to manufacture Caps for Miltary Companies in any quantities, of the best quality and of the most approved style.

A. CRAIG, 1722

Finer of Fourth and Main sts. Latest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

Direct Tax Bill Passed.

Kentucky's Portion \$1,599.999. Special Correspondence Louisville Cosrier. WASHINGTON, July 24, 1861.

COL. ROBERT McKEE: The direct tax ill passed the House to-day. Kentucky specifically taxed eight hundred thousand Iollars. Income tax apportioned among several States to raise tifteen million H. C. BURNETT. more.

[OFR REGULAR DISPATCHES.] THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

Refusing to Bury the Zouaves!

A CAPTURE OF REBELS

# A DIRECT TAX BILL BEAUREGARD TO ADVANCE

ON WASHINGTON. Another Prize for Southern 'Rebels.

MISSOURI MATTERS: FEDERAL TROOPS ATTACKED

FROM THE FAR WEST!

A NUMBER KILLED

From Washington.

[Special to the N. 1, coses]
Washington, July 29.—Col. Allen, of
Massachusetts, and two Federal soldiers,
and two Federal soldiers,

Massachusetts, and two Federal soldiers, have just arrived from Centerville. One was a naember of the flst New York, and the other, Olando Waldrof, of the Wis. 2d regiment. They were prisoners at Sudley Church but escaped.

Capt. Allen says the rehels admitted a loss of 1.500 killed in the battle of Sauday. The rebels have 800 of our men prisoners, but they are well treated. The rebels refuse to bury the bodies of Zonaves, and any one with the red shirts or pants of the Zonave cut tares badly at their hands. Zonave cut tares badly at their hands. Col. Wood, of the Brooklyu regiment, is a prisoner at Richmond, badly wounded in the leg, but it was thought he would

Col. Slocum had died of his wounds.
The captured U. S. surgeons are employed in attending to the wounded soldlers.—
The enemy claim to have 42 Federal officers and 12 medical men among their pris ters. The bill providing for direct taxation and

system of internal duties will undoubted ly be amended in Congress. No heavy land tax will pass on account of the oppo-sition of Western members. Ample provision will be made for the punctual payment of the interest of the retional bay. national loan.

Col. Farnbam, of the New York Fire
Zouaves, is doing well this morning, and
his recovery is confidently expected.

Persons who have arrived here from the

lines of the Rebel army report that Gen. Beauregard intends to make a movement apon Washington by way of Leesburg.—There is no alarm here in consequence of the recent the report.
A special dispatch says Capt. Tompkins.
of the U.S. cavalry, captured 29 Rebels
back of Fort Coreoran to-day.

The most trustworthy accounts which have been received here from Manassas Junction place the whole Rebel force which was concentrated at that point or Sunday at from 50,000 to 60,000 men, 20, 000 of whom took part in the battle.

From Raltimore

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Advices from larger's Ferry state that Gen. Johnston had not returned to Winchester or Charles town up to yesterday.
One Regiment, Loudou county volun-teers, had gone to Leesburg.
It was reported that two more were en route from Manassas.

Gen. Lee had been assigned the counsand of the upper Potomac view Wise. It is expected that a movement will be made against Rosceraps.

The 24 R. I. Buttery and 15th and 16th Indiana regiments have arrived.

Indiana regiments have arrived This afternoon a steamer went to the For: Mellenry to take all State prisoners to For: Hamilton, New York.

from New York.

New York, July 29.—A vessel arrived reports seeing a gun-boat off Hatterns which saw, on the 21st, a Robel steamer with a prize in tow. The gun-boat fired linto her but the steamer escaped into shallow water.

shallow water.

Advices from Port au Prince 14th, state a Spauish fleet of six vessels anchored in the harbor and demanded indemnification in \$2.0,000 and a solute of twenty-one gnus, which was refused. The Spanish Admiral then warned foreign inhabitants to leave, but the British Consul effected a compromise.

From Independence.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 28.—The Santa Fe and Carson Valley Express arrived here this morning at 3 o'clock, three days ahead of time, with dates from the former place to the 15th and from the latter to the

Business matters in New Mexico have made no change for the better, although the seasonable rains which have failed during the past three weeks give promise of an abnudant harvest and probably a revi-val of trade.

Ifon. Thos. Cabasca D. Bae: has declined

being a candidate as delegate to Congress, thus leaving the field free to Judge Watts, who will doubtless be returned. Judge Watts has already gone to Washington, de-siring to be recognized as agent of New Mexico In the extra session now being The Navagoe Captive question is about

The Navagoe captive question is shout to assume importance, as the tribe are de-termined on all possible occasions to seek reverge and recover them. It seems in Pino's attempt to recover his stock stolen from him by the Indians, some of the best men of Los Lopse were surrounded and killed. Two companies of volunteers were re

cently mustered into service to supply the The placer mines were yielding very abundantly, and premised to be the interest of the Territory. Two pans of dirt yielded one dollar and eighty seven cepts,

yielded one dollar and eighty seven cepts, in the Washeno.

From Cannon City the running news is very encouraging, and the California gulch is yielding abaudantly. Great numbers of miners are at work being well repaid for their labor.

The Express brought in \$7,000 in gold dust to go forward to Eastern cities. The Mail Company, as now managed, is a decided success, and we look for more shipments of treasure by this route in the fall and greater numbers of passengers each week.

tall and greater numbers of passengers each week.

INDEPENDENCE, July 29.—The steamer White Clond, carrying a party of U. S. troops to some point up the river, was fired into at Bine Mills landing Monday, and some of the troops were killed and wounded. It is reported these troops had destroyed all the ferry boats on their way up the river and committed some depredations in the towns, which so incensed the neodle that they congregated in one or the people that they congregated in one or two places and fired on the boat. The cit-lzens of this and Clay county knew nothing of the attack until they heard the cannon-ading and saw the light of burning build-ings which were fired by the troops after the attack on the boat.

From Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.—Tampering with soldiers by Secessionists has become so bold within a few days past that Gen. Rnnvan has issued an order for the arrest of all suspected.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVIITII CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION Washington, July 29. SENATE.-Mr. PESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the uppleth where of the are amborizing a cont, with amendment. The manendmen authorizes the issue of five dollar treasury

notes. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed. Mr. HALE reported for the Committee Mr. IfALE reported for the Committee of Conference on the bill to app int an Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The report was agreed to and the bill passed. Also the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill increasing the medical corps of the Navy. The report was agreed to and the bill stands passed. The bill provides that no person shall sell intoxicating drinks to soldiers of the United States on penalty of a tine of \$25 for each offense. Passed.

offense. Passed.

Mr. Wil.SON, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported back the bill to purchase arms, ordnauce, &c. The bill makes an appropriation of \$10,000,000.

The consideration of the memorials of the Police Commissioners and Mayor of Baltimore was postponed till to-norrow. The Tariff bill was then taken up, the question being an amendment providing for a tax of 50 per cent, on an income over \$1,000, except the income be derived from he Government securities, which are to be taxed 21/2 per cent., which was agreed to.
Mr. SAULSBURY moved to strike out the tax of tour cents on coffee. Lost.

The bill was further discussed and the amendments of the Committee finally

A message was received from the House that it had passed the bill for the purchase of arms, &c., by common consent. The bill was taken up and passed. The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed, but for want of a quorum the Senate adjourned.

Further by the Africa. New York, July 29 .- English Journals

triticise Lincoln's message.

The London Times says it altogether confirms the impression produced by the first message, and fears that he has outweighed all chances of internetine war, and forsees, as a bystander, that the recognition of the Southern independence is the issue on which, after infinite loss and humiliation, the contest must result.

The London Post says at this date it is light to argue on the uncertainty for the light to argue on the uncertainty.

lale to argue on the question of legal rights. It is for the Government to put down resistance as soon as possible. It predicts an obstinate and sangularry struggle, and while professing personal sympathy for the opponents of slavery, rejoices at England's

strict neutrality.
The Daily News eulogises the message and siys it sets at rest the question of compromise, and the Government is now in a position to seenre by its energetic tion the sympathy of foreign powers.

From Jefferson City. JEFFERSON CITY, July 29th .- The report

of the State Treasurer, in accordance with instructions in the Convention, was made this morning. The amount of money in the Treasury on the 24th of July, was a lit-tle over \$5,700 The disbursements sine-the adjournment of the last session, have een over \$600,000. Mr. Birch offered a resolution, declaring

that there was no excuse either in the pres ent or luture condition of the State for default of payment of the interest on the State debt, and that it is pre-eminently her duty to pay it.

After a lively discussion, and several substitutes offered, the matter was referred

to a committee of five. The report of the Committee of Eight, was submitted and by resolution taken up clause by clause. The first clause declaring the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and Legislature, vacant, was debuted all the afternoon, but without consider the contract the state of but without coming to any vote. It will be carried in the morning by a decisive maority.

From Cairo. Cairo, July 29 .- The Rebels have not approached ucarer Bird's Point than New Madrid. It is rumored that two steamers arrived

there from Memphis yesterday, loaded with horses and troops. Jetl. Thompson with 700 Arkansas troops arrived at St. Luke, Mo., Friday evening. lle has been appointed General. lle succeeds Gen. Watkins in command of the forces at that place.
Gen. Polk has refused passes to any persous wishing to leave Memphis for any Northern State.

From Chicago.
Chicago, July 29.—The 6th Wisconsin Regiment passed through this city last night en ronte for Harrisburg, where they are to receive their arms.

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER, Monday, July 25.

Matters in commercial circles coultn to move along in the same channel which has characterized the market for the p month or two, and we have nothing new to report. The neura nd for the leading artleles of trade is very small; nothing do ing in any line, except Groceries and Wheat. The receipts of the latter are con

tinually increasing, yet they are smalf. There is noting doing in finaclal circles. Daily Review Louisville Market. FLOUR AND GRAIN—Siles of 220 bbls flour at \$4 50@5 75; 2,500 bushels wheat at 55@65c; there is nothing doing in corn and

Winsky-Sales of 500 bbls at 14] fe.

POTATOES—Sales of 150 bbls pointoes at \$1 00@1 25.

APPLES—Sales of 100 bbls at \$1 50@2. CHEESE—Small sales at 7c. GEOCERIES—Sales 46 hhds sugar at 8@ c; 20 bbls molasses at 32c; 90 bags coftee at 15@15%c.
Phovisions—There is nothing doing.
Tonacco.—Sales 116 hlds: 56 at \$4 05@
\$4 90,37 at \$5 00@\$5 90,17 at \$6 00@\$6 90, 20

at \$7 00@\$7 80,18 at \$8 00@\$8 75,11 at \$9 00@ 9 80, 3 at \$10 25@10 50, 1 at \$11 25, 1 at \$12 00, and 1 at \$14 00. TELEGRAPH MARKETS. CINCINNATI, July 21-P. M.

CINCINATI, July 21-P. M.
Flour dull—sales of 800 libbs at \$4 25.604
for otil extra and fancy, and \$1 for new extr.
Wheat in good export demand; sales of 9,0
bushels at 706.73% for new red and 806.83% for
new write; old is in ilemand at prices tog
qushels above these quotations and not mu
offering. Oats and corn unchanged. Whis
firm at 13%. Nothing done in provisions at
the market dull and heavy and prices nomine
Lard sold to a moderase extent \$2.8%. Gree
ries firm and in good demadd at full prices.

NEW York, July 21-P. M.

Lard sold to a moderase extent \$6.5\colony. Groceries frm and in good demadd at full prices.

New York, July \$1-\text{P}\$. \$\text{M}\$.

Flour market—at the opening was a shade firmer for State with fair demand, in part for export, but afterwards became dull and closed heavy with no buyers at outside quotations;—sales of \$6.00 bbts at \$4.05 to \$4 to for superine State, and \$4.25\text{M}\$ 40 for extra 10, \$3.80 for common to medium extra western.

Whisky—market continues quiet and steady; sales 3.0 bbts at \$17\text{M}\$.

Grain—Wheat closed with a dull feeling;—market about \$1\text{P}\$ bushel with good export demand at the declino.

Frovisions—Pork market is without essential change; sales, \$50 bbls at \$12\text{P}\$5 for mess and \$10 20\text{M}\$10 25 for prime.

Lard steady with fair demand.

Coffee still rules very quiet and firm; sales of \$50 bags \$60 at \$3\text{M}\$4\text{M}\$2; raw with important change in price, and in fair request; sales 1.040 6\text{M}\$4.

New York Stock Market,

NEW YORK, July 29-P. M. Second Board - Stocks a trifle lower: 

New York Bank Statement. NEW YORK, July 29-P. x.

Money Market.

CINCINNATI, July 29-P. X. Exchange is steady at % premium. Money market unchanged. Poreign Commercial.

Per steamer Africa. Liverpoor, July 2). Collon-Sales for the week 112,79 bales, on the in speculators look 23,60 and or underton quantiles closed a look 12, while the foir good qualities were barely a ligher. Sales Friday 12,600 bales, the market should be saled to be saled

sing firm.

ate tir dars say 15,000 to 20,000 bales off on Frid var the full est price.

det us dril and declining.

Traisleus quiet.

(attou unarket closed firm at the following hacked quetations: Fair Orleans 8., midurg 8., fair Wobile 8., middling 8, air Upds 8., middling 8. The stock in port is establed at 2,052,000 bales, of which 798,500 are merican. The advices from Manchester are favorable

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market lends upwar s. Holders demand an adenace, while in some cases it is obtained. Breatstuffs—Richardson, Sprace & Co. report flour declined fdals; sales at 2kd2s; wheat very ent; inferior qualifles and all qualifles at a considerable decline; sales red isolability, white 10sodal2stal. Corn steady; sales yellow at 28-6dc2s; white illisidal2stal. Corn steady; sales yellow at 28-6dc2s; white illisidal2stal. Perk quiet and barely sustained. Bacon dull and a partial decline on all qualities. Lard steady at 49:6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, July 20-x. Consols closed to-day at 89% @89% for money and 80% @30 for account.

LONDON MARKETS.

Groceries-Sugar and Coffee quiet. Rice

LONDON, July 20.
Breadstuffs—Baring Broa circular reports
deoliaing tendency in breadstuffs.
Sugar sleady.
Tallow—All qualities doclined. Sales at 48s
American securities generally unchanged.

# Auction Sales.

REMOVAL.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Mer-

chants, No. 62 Main atreet, opposite Louiscille Hotel, ON TUESDAY, JULY 30TH, Commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CASSIMERE PANTS, WATER-PROOF, THREE-PLY and VEL
VET CARPET BAGS.
At It o'clock precisely,
An entire fresh and desemble invoice of
MENS AND ROYS' BOUND AND UNBOUND

BROGANS, LADIES' AND MISSIS' C. F. MO ROCCO AND KID BOOTS; LADIES' RA CONGRESS GAITERS AND BOOTS; MISS AND CHILDREN'S SUMMER WEAR.

We would call the special attention of both city and country buyers to this destrable lot of Boots and Saces, being part of a stock selected expressly for parade sales, and wid be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

18 Sale without reserve for cash, 1927 dil S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers. BY C. C. SPENCER.

RETAIL STOCK OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY

GOODS AT AUCTION. VIIE undersigned begleave to inform the public that they intend retiring from business, and all there one other their entire slock for sale at iolic auction. The slock consists of a general as-rimer to STAPLE AND FANCY DBY GOODS.

Such as Siks, Organdies, Berges, Printed Jaco-nets and Lawis, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, De-latine, Flannels, Cashmeres, Suthets, White toods, Hostery, Gloves, Notions, and In fact every thing generally found in a first-class Retail Dry Goods store. Sale to commence on MONDAY MORNING, July 22th, at 10 o'elock, and to be continued until every article is soid.

The ladies are particularly invited to attend. Terms cash. RIEKE 4 BEO., No. 483 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth C. C. SPENCER, Austloneer. jy26 d

CHANGE OF BUSINESS! S. ROTHCHILD, On Market street, between Sevend and Third No. 217. South side. WOULD announce to the cilisens of Louisville and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he will have a large and the state of the commission of the commiss

AUCTION NOTICE!

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